

STATE OF VERMONT
BOARD OF EDUCATION
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

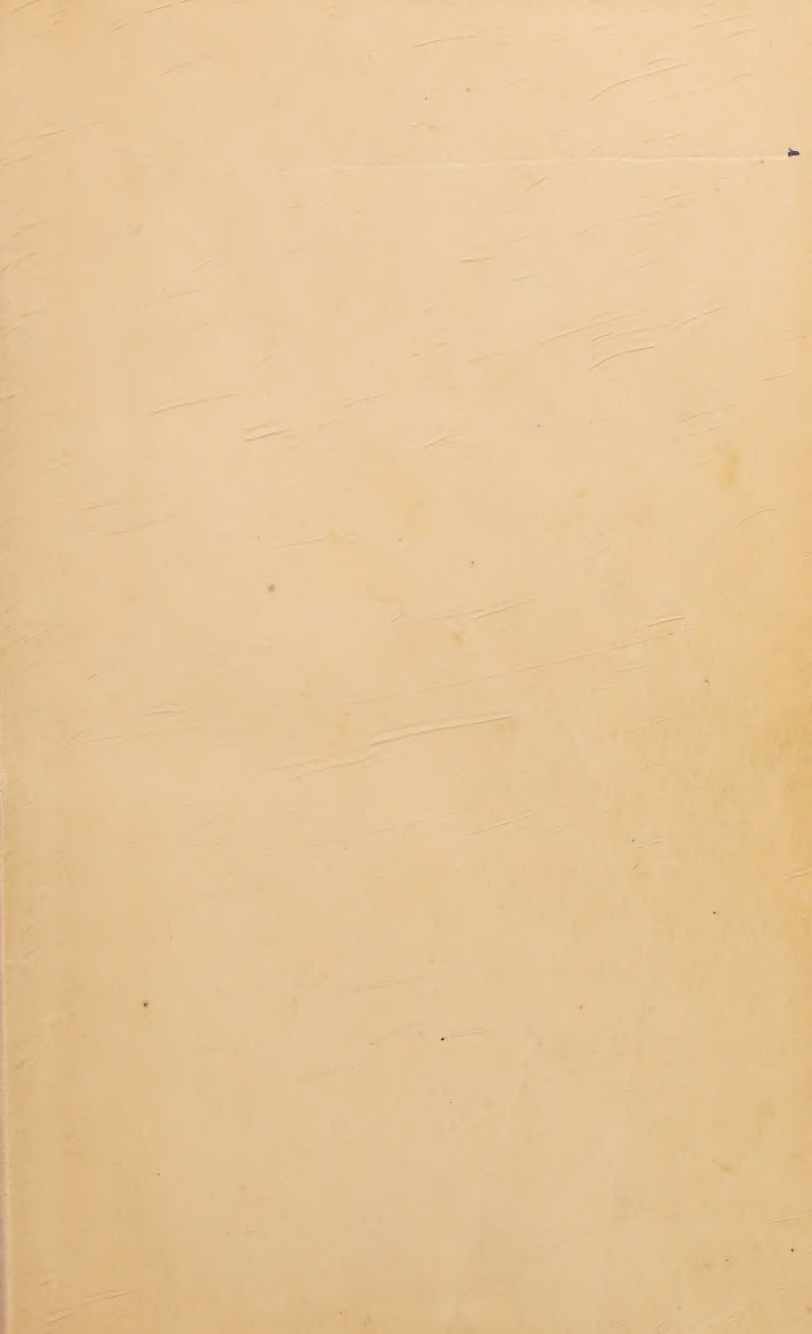
School Library No. 10.

Book No. 5.

5500

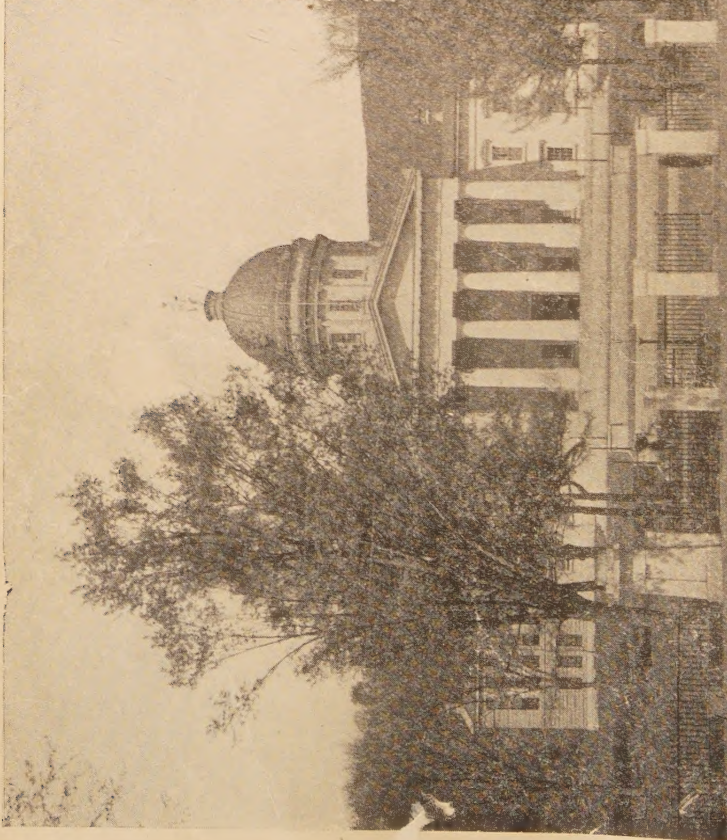
STATE OF VERMONT
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE
REGIONAL LIBRARY
MONTPELIER, VERMONT

WITHDRAWN





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025



VERMONT HISTORICAL READER

AND LESSONS ON
THE GEOGRAPHY OF VERMONT
WITH NOTES ON
CIVIL GOVERNMENT

IN THREE PARTS

Original Edition prepared by
EDWARD CONANT, A. M., former State Supt. of Education

FIFTH EDITION
Revised and enlarged by Berenice R. Tuttle

PUBLISHED BY
THE TUTTLE COMPANY, RUTLAND, VT.

1925

Copyrighted 1925, by



The Tuttle Company

RUTLAND, VT.

(25th THOUSAND)

Original Preface

This book has been made for the boys and girls of Vermont, in the hope that it will both please and profit them. It has been illustrated with many cuts to hold the attention and interest of the scholars. Part I contains an outline history of the State and selections in prose and verse, illustrating the spirit and life of its people. The selections are mostly from Vermont writers.

There seems to be a call for a work of this kind, for it is vastly more important to our children and youth, as rising members of towns and states, to learn something of their own town, county and state, than of any other or all others put together, and there can be no better preparation for obtaining a knowledge of our country, or the world at large, than through an acquaintance with the history of our native State. Children, while reading, will learn of important historical events without loss of time, develop a love for the old Green Mountain State, and thus become loyal to its memory in after life.

There are sketches of the lives of great men, such as the Allens, Governor Chittenden, and Judges Chipman and Harrington; and there are stories of common people, that show us much of what the early Vermonters really were.

The material of this part has been drawn from many sources. Among them may be named: Parkman's *The Old Regime in Canada*, *The Narrative of the*

Captivity of Stephen Williams, D. P. Thompson's History of Montpelier, Caverly's History of Pittsford, Weeks' History of Salisbury, B. H. Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, Hiland Hall's Early History of Vermont, Dr. Williams' History of Vermont, Thompson's Vermont and Miss Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazetteer. Valuable assistance has been rendered in making selections for the book and in simplifying for children some of the prose selections, by Mrs. Mary Putnam Blodgett and by Miss Ella L. Ferrin. Biographical sketches of distinguished Vermonters were prepared by Miss Grace L. Conant.

Hon. D. K. Simonds, Hon. A. N. Adams, Hon. J. D. Smith, Henry K. Adams, Esq., and Mrs. Luna Sprague Peck have furnished valuable articles, for which credit is given in connection with them.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and others, have kindly given consent for selections to be made, respectively, from Saxe's Poems, Mrs. Dorr's Poems, and from Uncle 'Lisha's Shop, for this book.

The primary purpose of Part II is to furnish the teacher with material for oral instruction, and to bring out clearly, in the maps, the location of each town and county, and their size and importance as related to the other towns and counties in the State. It is assumed that the elementary notions of direction, distance, earth, sky, land, water, hill, mountain, valley, plain, stream, lake, and the like have been gained by the pupils through a study of the neighborhood in which they live and that the use of maps has been learned by seeing and using them in their small geographies.

The chapter on Civil Government is intended only as a basis for oral lessons; further knowledge, which could not be included in the limited space of the primary book without crowding out valuable historical matter, is imparted in Conant's Vermont.

Thanks are tendered to many persons in the State who have kindly read proofs of various portions and made valuable suggestions, which have been embodied in the book.

PREFACE TO FIFTH EDITION

This book is like its predecessor in general contents, but has been carefully revised and brought up to date, with the help of many interested in the correct presentation of Vermont's story to her children. Many of the illustrations are new.

B. R. T.

Rutland, Vermont, 1925.

Table of Contents

"Vermont," William G. Brown	9
-------------------------------------	---

HISTORY OF VERMONT

I	Early History of Vermont	11
II	Indians and White Men in Vermont .	17
III	Early Settlements—French and Indian Wars	20
	"Margery Grey," Julia C. R. Dorr . .	25
IV	Other Settlements on the East Side of the State	31
V	Settlements on the West Side of the State .	33
VI	Conflicting Claims—The Green Mountain Boys	35
VII	The Westminster Massacre	42
	"The Song of the Vermonters," J. G. Whittier	45
VIII	The Revolutionary War	47
	"The Heroes of '76," Martin Mattison .	51
IX	The Founders of the State—	
	Ethan Allen	52
	"Hurrah for Old Ethan," C. L. Goodell	54
	Seth Warner	55
	Remember Baker	57
	Robert Cochran	59
	Richard Wallace	61
	Benjamin Everest	63
	Major Whitcomb	65
	Dr. Jonas Fay	66
	"The Parson's Daughter," Dorr	67
X	Vermont an Independent State	70
XI	The New Leaders—	
	Thomas Chittenden	72
	Ira Allen	75
XII	New Homes in Vermont	79
XIII	Early Vermont Life	85

	Dr. Williams's Fish Story	90
XIV	Our Primitive Customs	91
	"Uncle Lisha's Shop" (extract), <i>Rowland Robinson</i>	95
XV	Early Schools	99
XVI	Early Vermont Judges—	
	Nathaniel Chipman	103
	Theophilus Harrington	104
	Royall Tyler	105
	"Little Jerry the Miller," <i>John G. Saxe</i>	107
XVII	At the Close of the Revolutionary War	109
	Brookfield Library	113
XVIII	The War of 1812	115
XIX	The Early Nineteenth Century	117
	"Rhyme of the Rail," <i>Saxe</i>	120
	"The Old Squire," <i>G. B. Bartlett</i>	124
	The Presidential Election of 1840	125
XX	The Civil War	129
	"The American Flag," <i>Drake and Halleck</i>	132
	"The Last of Six," <i>Dorr</i>	133
XXI	Industries	139
	Marble	140
	The Granite Industry	141
	The Slate Industry	143
	Kaolin Works	144
	The Eagle Square Company	145
	Agriculture	147
XXII	State Institutions	151
XXIII	Other Wars	154
XXIV	Modern Vermont	157
	Tables for Reference—	
	Dates Important to Vermonters	165
	Population of Vermont	166

GEOGRAPHY OF VERMONT

I	Map Studies	173
	Incorporation of Counties	179
	Towns, Cities and Gores	180*
II	The Counties in Detail—	
	Addison	183
	Bennington	187

Caledonia	191
Chittenden	194
Essex	198
Franklin	201
Grand Isle	204
Lamoille	207
Orange	209
Orleans	212
Rutland	214
Washington	219
Windham	222
Windsor	226
What Do You Know About Vermont . . .	232
Mountains and Lakes	234

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VERMONT

I	What Government Is	237
II	The Town	238
III	The County, State and Nation	243
	Questions on Government	246
	"The Hills of Old Vermont," <i>Cady</i> . . .	248





VERMONT

Land of the mountain and the rock,
 Of lofty hill and lowly glen,
 Live thunderbolts thy mountains mock—
 Well dost thou nurse by tempest's shock
 Thy race of iron men.

Far from the city's crowded mart,
 From Mammon's shrine and Fashion's show,
 With beaming brow and loving heart,
 In cottage homes they dwell apart,
 Free as the winds that blow.

Of all the sister States that make
 This mighty Union, broad and strong,
 From Southern gulf to Northern lake,
 There's none that Autumn days awake
 To sweeter harvest song.

And when the cold winds round them blow,
 Father, and son, and aged sire,—
 Defiant of the drifting snow,
 With hearts and hearths alike aglow,—
 Larch round the wint'ry fire.

On Champlain's waves so clear and blue,
That circled by the mountain lies,
Where glided once the light canoe,
With shining oar, the waters through,—
The mighty steamboat plies.

And now, among these hills sublime,
The iron steed pants swift along,
Annihilating space and time,
And linking ours with stranger clime
In union fair and strong.

When Freedom from her home was driven
In vine-clad vales of Switzerland,
She sought the glorious Alps of heaven,
And there, 'mid cliffs by lightning riven,
Gathered her hero band.

And still outrings her freedom-song,
Amid the glaciers sparkling there,
At Sabbath-bell, as peasants throng
Their mountain fastnesses along,
Happy, and free as air.

The hills were made for freedom; they
Break at a breath the tyrant's rod;
Chains clank in valleys; there the prey
Bleeds 'neath Oppression's heel alway,—
Hills bow to none but God!

—*William G. Brown*

HISTORY OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

EARLY HISTORY

1. LOCATION. The State we live in is called Vermont; it is one of the United States of America. The United States, which is a part of North America, is therefore our country. We live in Vermont, in the United States and in North America, as well as in our town.

White, black and red people live in this country, but in Vermont there are only a few of the black people, who are sometimes called negroes, and hardly any red people or Indians. The Indians were the original owners of America, however, and once, long ago, there were no white people here in Vermont.



2. THE WHITE MEN COME TO AMERICA. In 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian, in a ship fitted out by the help of the Queen and King of Spain, sailed west looking for a shorter way to India, and found America, where only Indians then were; in fact these people were called Indians on the supposition that this was India, and the

same mistake gave the name to the West Indies, the group of islands between North and South America, where Columbus first landed.

It was John Cabot, another Italian, who later sailed west from England, in an English ship, and found the main land of America. He landed on Newfoundland, where the fish are plenty, and when he went back to England he told about

the fish. Fishermen along the coast of Europe had often before sailed as far as Iceland for fish; so when they heard that there was better fishing where Cabot had been, some of them at once decided to go there, and before long as many as four hundred fishing vessels went from Europe to Newfoundland in one year.



Map in Use at Time of Columbus

3. **EARLY SETTLEMENT NEAR VERMONT.** Before long the ships began to venture from the Gulf of St. Lawrence into the St. Lawrence River, and in 1608, Samuel de la Champlain, a Frenchman, sailed up the St. Lawrence with a company of

people, and settled at Québec, in Canada. This first permanent settlement by white men in Canada was more than a hundred years after the fishing began.

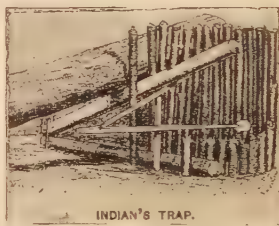
4. EXPLORATION OF VERMONT. Before the next spring Champlain heard from the Indians of a very fine lake toward the southwest which we know was Lake Champlain, though it had then only the Indian name of Hochelaga. As soon as he could get ready in the spring he started out to find the lake and came to it the third day of July, 1609,



just a year from his arrival at Québec. The next day he set sail and spent about three weeks upon the lake, calling it by his own name, Champlain. This was the first exploration of any part of Vermont by white men.

5. FORT ST. ANNE. It was nearly sixty years after this time, in the summer of 1666, that the French built a fort on the lake, Fort St. Anne, on Isle La Motte. A few soldiers under Captain La Motte, from whom the island was named, were sent to the new fort by General Tracy, who was then at the head of all the French troops in Canada.

Dollier de Casson, a priest who had come from France the summer before, was sent from Montreal to the fort. He had just returned to Montreal from the country of the Mohawk Indians, where he had been with the French army. De Casson was a large man and very strong and active. It was said that he could hold his arms out level at full length with



a man sitting on each hand. Once, when he was at his prayers in an Indian camp, and an Indian came up to stop him, he knocked the Indian down without rising from his knees, and went on praying. But when the word came for him to be ready to go to Fort St. Anne, he was nearly worn out and had a wounded knee. It was just as he was coming to his senses after an operation for his wound that two soldiers who were going to Fort Chambly entered the room. As this was on the way to Fort St. Anne, after resting only a day, he seized the opportunity to go with them that far. From Chambly ten

soldiers and an officer were permitted to go with him the rest of the way.

6. THE FIRST WINTER IN VERMONT. It was winter and the snow was deep. They traveled with snow shoes on the ice of the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain. On the way one of the soldiers fell through the ice. The other soldiers did not dare go near him, but de Casson went to his aid and pulled him out of the water. As the priest had

The following, among other implements of Indian manufacture, all of stone, are occasionally picked up.



The axes vary from half a pound to five or six pounds.



The gouges are sometimes grooved through the whole length, which is generally from 5 to 12 inches.



The arrow points are from one to five inches long.

never worn snow-shoes before and carried a heavy load, with his lame knee and his weakness from loss of blood, the march was very painful to him.

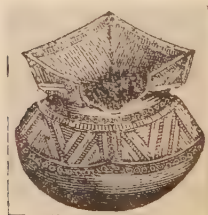
He was very welcome at the fort. Two men had just died and others were at the point of death. The men saw him coming, knew by his dress that he was a priest, and were glad, and all who could do so went out to meet him. They took his load and helped him to the fort. The life of the fort was not new to de Casson; he had been a soldier in Europe and was a better priest because of it. He was a lively person,

fond of jesting and mirth, and his cheerfulness and his skill were very useful now.

The men at Fort St. Anne that winter had nothing to eat but salt pork and half-spoiled flour. Scurvy broke out. Forty men out of the sixty in the fort were sick with it, and day and night the priest and a young doctor cared for them. During the winter eleven men died, and all suffered very much.

One day, early in the spring, Indians were seen coming toward the fort. The men made ready to defend themselves as well as they could, but the Indians were friendly, and no fighting was necessary.

This was the first winter spent by white men in Vermont.



CHAPTER II

INDIANS AND WHITE MEN IN VERMONT

1. INDIAN SETTLEMENTS. Very few Indians actually lived in Vermont, though hunting parties and war parties often passed through, and sometimes a party would camp all summer in a good place. One such place was in Newbury, where the Indians raised corn on the Ox Bow, so called; another was beside Seymour Lake, in Morgan, where there was good fishing; another was in Shelburne, at the mouth of the La Platte River. For many years after the French came to Canada, the Indians did have a town by the lower falls of the Missisquoi River, near where the village of Swanton now is. Many raiding parties went out from this Indian town against the settlers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York; sometimes returning with prisoners and scalps, sometimes fewer in number and sick or wounded. Nearby, the French had a church and mission, and a saw mill, which was burned during the French and Indian war by rangers from the English settlements.

2. ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS IN VERMONT. One of the early settlements on the Connecticut was at Northfield, Mass., which then extended farther north than now, taking in a great meadow of many acres in what is now the town of Vernon, Vt. Here was the first settlement by the English in Vermont, as early as 1690, only seventy years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

That same year, a party of Englishmen from Albany, N. Y., built a small stone fort at Chimney

Point, on Lake Champlain, but it was used only as a stopping place for parties passing that way. There was no settlement there until the French came forty years later.

The settlements in southeastern Vermont did not increase rapidly, as long as there was land to the south, on both sides of the Connecticut,



Old Indian Warfare

to be settled. The Indians were so savage and so active that it was not safe to go away from the older towns, and parties were sent out very often to search for hostile Indians. There was also unfriendly feeling between the English and the French, who had come into Vermont from opposite directions.

3. A RAID. In April, 1710, Captain Benjamin Wright, with Lieutenant John Wells and fourteen men, started toward Canada from Deerfield, Mass., to fight the Indians and French.

Finding two Indian canoes at the mouth of the White River, they left six men to watch them, and went on.

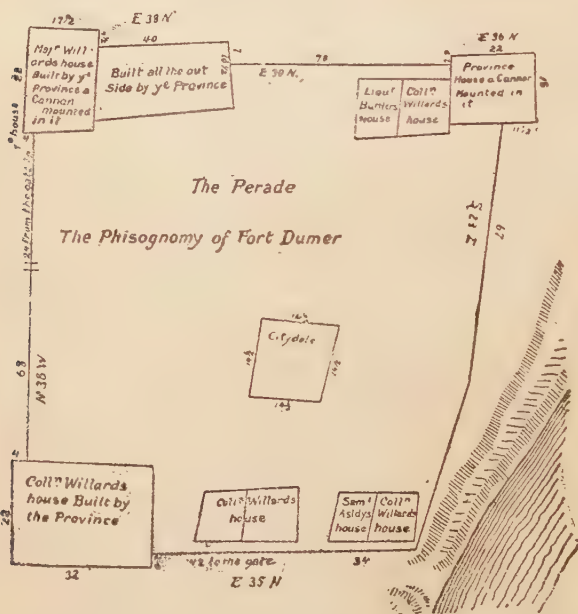
On Lake Champlain they killed an Indian; and at the falls of the Winooski they tried to rescue a white man, William Moody, who was in a canoe with several Indians. Most of the Indians were killed or wounded, and William Moody tried to swim to shore, but the current carried him down stream. Seeing this, Lieutenant Wells threw down his gun, ran down the bank and succeeded in helping the man out with a pole, but just then one of the men on the bank heard the dry sticks crack behind him, looked around and cried out, "Indians!" Lieutenant Wells sprang up the bank to get his gun but was shot and killed.

Some Indians from higher up the stream, landing on the other side of the river, also began firing and the white men fled. William Moody, who was not strong enough to follow them, was left behind, and prisoners returning later from Canada reported that he was captured again and burned by the Indians. Each man looked out for himself but soon the captain and five others came together, and the next day two more of the party joined them at a place on the river where they had hid some food. One man, John Burt, of Northampton, did not come. They left some food for him and started again for home, but John Burt never came back. A man's bones and a gun afterwards found near Bellows Falls were thought to be his.

CHAPTER III

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

1. FORT DUMMER. Scouting parties did not keep the Indians entirely away from Northfield and the towns near it; so in the spring of 1724



Fort Dummer—From an Old Plate Found in Concord, N. H.

a fort was built near them, in the southeast part of what is now Brattleboro. The walls of Fort Dummer were made of pine logs, hewn square; they were twenty feet high, with boxes for watchmen at the corners. The fort covered a third of an acre of ground, and there were several houses within it. In the fall of the first year the fort,

was attacked by Indians and several men were killed.

Fort Dummer soon became a place for trade with the Indians. Their furs were exchanged for clothing, food, liquors, and such other English goods as they wanted. They could get more for their furs here than the French would give them, and came in large numbers, so many coming by one path that it was called the Indian Road.

2. THE INDIAN ROAD. Starting from Fort Dummer one Monday in April, a party traveled three miles to the mouth of West River, where they stopped for the night; Thursday morning they were near Bellows Falls; continuing up the Connecticut to the Black River, on Saturday they passed through Ludlow; Sunday they reached the east branch of the Otter Creek. They spent Monday in making canoes; Tuesday they did not travel because of the rain; Thursday they came to Lake Champlain. They had traveled nine days, partly on foot and partly in canoes, and had gone about one hundred and thirty miles. One may go now by nearly the same route, from Brattleboro to Vergennes, near the mouth of Otter Creek, in half a day by automobile.



Indians Trading
at Fort Dummer

3. FURTHER SETTLEMENT. By this time the number of settlers south of Fort Dummer had become greater, and a few settlements were made further north; among them, one at Bellows Falls. The people there lived much by fishing, for several



Bellows Falls, Showing Paper Mills



Lumbering Scene at Bellows Falls

years. Shad then came up the Connecticut as far as the falls, but could not go higher up. Salmon, too, came up there, and went beyond into the streams that flow into the Connecticut. At the



Ruins of Fort Cassin, near Vergennes

falls was a good place to catch them, and as the people liked fishing better than chopping they did not clear the land very fast.

4. FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS. Soon after the settlement at Bellows Falls another war began between France and England, and troops were sent to America, as before. As the Indians joined the French against the English, these wars were known in this country as the French and Indian wars. Many of the people living north of Fort Dummer went to safer places until the war was over.

Both French and English had forts in New York, near the south end of Lake Champlain, and

some of the greatest battles of the war were fought there.

As many soldiers from the southern part of New England had to go through Vermont on their way between their homes and the forts, during the last years of the war a road was cut through the woods, from a point on Lake Champlain opposite Crown Point to the mouth of the Black River. This road became very useful to settlers, and Springfield and Cavendish began to be settled beside it.



MARGERY GREY

A LEGEND OF VERMONT

JULIA C. R. DORR

Fair the cabin-walls were gleaming in the sunbeams'
golden glow
On that lovely April morning, near a hundred years
ago;
And upon the humble threshold stood the young wife,
Margery Grey,
With her fearless blue eyes glancing down the lonely
forest way.

In her arms her laughing baby with its father's dark
hair played,
As he lingered there beside them leaning on his trusty
spade;
"I am going to the wheat-lot," with a smile said Robert
Grey;
"Will you be too lonely, Margery, if I leave you all the
day?"

Then she smiled a cheerful answer, ere she spoke a single
word,
And the tone of her replying was as sweet as song of
bird;
"No," she said, "I'll take the baby, and go stay with
Annie Brown;
You must meet us there, dear Robert, ere the sun has
quite gone down."

Thus they parted. Strong and sturdy all day long he
labored on,
Spading up the fertile acres from the stubborn forest
won;
And when lengthening shadows warned him that the
sun was in the west,
Down the woodland aisles he hastened, whispering, "Now
for home and rest!"

But when he had reached the clearing of their friend, a
mile away,
Neither wife nor child was waiting there to welcome
Robert Grey.
"She is safe at home," said Annie, "for she went an
hour ago,
While the woods were still illumined by the sunset's
crimson glow."

Back he sped, but night was falling, and the path he
scarce could see;
Here and there his feet were guided onward by some
deep-gashed tree;
When at length he gained the cabin, black and desolate
it stood.
Cold the hearth, the windows rayless, in the stillest
solitude."

With a murmured prayer, a shudder, and a sob of
anguish wild,
Back he darted through the forest, calling on his wife
and child.
Soon the scattered settlers gathered from the clearings
far and near,
And the solemn woods resounded with their voices
rising clear.

Torches flared, and fires were kindled, and the horn's
long peal rang out,
While the startled echoes answered to the hardy wood-
man's shout;
But in vain their sad endeavor, night by night, and day
by day;
For no sign nor token found they of the child or
Margery Grey!

Woe! woe for pretty Margery! With her baby on her
arm
On her homeward way she started, fearing nothing
that could harm;
With a lip and brow untroubled, and a heart in utter
rest,
Through the dim woods she went singing to the darling
at her breast.

But in sudden terror pausing, gazed she round in blank
dismay,—
Where were all the white-scarred hemlocks pointing out
the lonely way?
God of Mercies! she had wandered from the pathway!
not a tree,
Giving mute but kindly warning, could her straining
vision see!

Twilight deepened into darkness, and the stars came out
on high;
All was silent in the forest, save the owl's low, boding
cry;
Round about her in the midnight stealthy shadows softly
crept,
And the babe upon her bosom closed its timid eyes and
slept.

Hark! a shout! and in the distance she could see a torch's
gleam;
But, alas! she could not reach it, and it vanished like a
dream;
Then another shout,—another! but she shrieked and
sobbed in vain,
Rushing wildly toward the presence she could never,
never gain.

O the days so long and dreary! O the nights more
dreary still!
More than once she heard the sounding of the horn from
hill to hill;
More than once a smouldering fire in some sheltered
nook she found,
And she knew her husband's footprints close beside it on
the ground.

Dawned the fourth relentless morning, and the sun's
unpitying eye
Looked upon the haggard mother, looked to see the baby
die;
All day long its plaintive moanings wrung the heart of
Margery Grey,
All night long her bosom cradled it, a pallid thing of
clay.

Dumb with grief she sat beside it. Ah! how long she
never knew!
Were the tales her mother taught her of the dear All-
Father true,
When the skies were brass above her, and the earth was
cold and dim,
And when all her tears and pleadings brought no answer
down from Him?

But at last stern Life, the tyrant, bade her take her
burden up,
To her lips so pale and shrunken pressed again the
bitter cup;
Up she rose, still tramping onward through the forest
far and wide,
Till the May-flowers bloomed and perished, and the
sweet June roses died!

Till July and August brought her fruits and berries
from their store;
Till the golden-rod and aster said that summer was no
more;
Till the maples and the birches donned their robes of
red and gold;
Till the birds were hasting southward, and the days
were growing cold.

Was she doomed to roam forever o'er the desolated
earth,
She the last and only being in those wilds of human
birth?
Sometimes from her dreary pathway wolf or black bear
turned away,
But not once did human presence bless the sight of
Margery Grey.

One chill morning in October, when the woods were
brown and bare,
Through the streets of ancient Charlestown, with a
strange, bewildered air,
Walked a gaunt and pallid woman, whose disheveled
locks of brown
O'er her naked breast and shoulders in the wind were
streaming down.

Wondering glances fell upon her; women veiled their
modest eyes,
Ere they slowly ventured near her, drawn by pitying
surprise.

“ ’Tis some crazy one,” they whispered. Back her
tangled hair she tossed,
“ O kind hearts, take pity on me, for I am not mad, but
lost!”

Then she told her piteous story, in a vague, disjointed
way,
And with cold white lips she murmured, “ Take me
home to Robert Grey!”
“ But the river?” said they, pondering. “ We are on
the eastern side;
How crossed you its rapid waters? Deep the channel is,
and wide.”

But she said she had not crossed it. In her strange,
erratic course,
She had wandered far to northward, till she reached its
fountain source
In the dark Canadian forests,—and then, blindly roam-
ing on,
Down the wild New Hampshire valleys her bewildered
feet had gone.

O the joy-bells! sweet their ringing on the frosty autumn
air!

O the boats across the waters! how they leaped the tale
to bear!

O the wondrous golden sunset of the blest October
day

When that weary wife was folded to the heart of Robert
Grey!

CHAPTER IV

OTHER SETTLEMENTS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE STATE

1. The French had lost Canada to the English and the country between the Connecticut and Lake Champlain was safe for settlement. The people who had been driven from the towns north of Fort Dummer began to return, and other people came, many going farther north and settling in other towns.

2. NEWBURY. Two years after the war closed, Colonel Jacob Bayley, of Newbury, Mass., who had seen his share of service in the war, obtained a grant of land in the lower Coos country in Vermont, and began a settlement which he called Newbury, after his Massachusetts home. This was at the juncture of the Wells with the Connecticut River.



A House with Palisades for Protection against Indians

3. GUILDHALL. Emmons Stockwell went into Canada with a raiding party during the war, and returning through the woods to the head of the Connecticut River, followed it nearly to his home in Massachusetts. He was pleased with the country he passed through and formed a party to settle in it. Early in the spring of 1764 they started with a stock of cattle and horses for the great meadows in Coos, but they found Newbury already settled. There were houses and a saw-

mill, there had been a birth and a death, and the settlers had called a minister to preach to them. Newbury was quite too old a town for Stockwell's party, so they went on to the upper Coos and settled in what is now Guildhall. They planted seventeen acres of corn, which grew well until it was killed by the frost.



Springfield as It Looks Today

4. SHARON. In the same year that Emmons Stockwell went to Guildhall, Isaac Marsh and three other young men from Connecticut went to Sharon. Each one began a clearing by cutting away the trees, and built a log house. Late in the fall, when the other three went back to their homes, Marsh remained in care of the houses. The Indians of Canada had not forgotten this country either. Soon after Marsh's friends went away, one of them came from Canada with his wife and four children, to hunt and trap, and they lived in one end of Marsh's house through the winter while he lived in the other end.

CHAPTER V

SETTLEMENTS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE STATE

On the west side of the State as well, settlement increased following the close of the Indian Wars and the award of Canada to the English. Vermont was then known as the New Hampshire Grants, and land grants were awarded by the New Hampshire governor to intending settlers.

2. BENNINGTON. Captain Samuel Robinson, of Hardwick, Mass., who passed through Bennington on his way home from Lake George, was pleased with the place and bought a right in the township. In March 1761, he began a settlement there, the first English settlement in Western Vermont. It was also the first township granted in Vermont by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, and it was named Bennington for him.



Benning Wentworth, Royal
Governor of New Hampshire
from 1741 to 1767

The men went first to make clearings and put the seed in the ground for crops. the women and children going later, in the green of June.

3. OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS. Earlier than this a few Dutchmen had settled in Pownal under

the authority of New York; but most of them went away, giving place to settlers upon a grant by the governor of New Hampshire. John Potter came on foot from Rhode Island, in 1762, his wife riding, with a feather bed and a sheet for a saddle. Jonathan Card was another settler, at about the same time. Bears were numerous. One got into the Card pig pen one day, when his wife was at dinner with the children, and she took a pitchfork that stood by the door, went to the pen and killed the bear.

Arlington was settled in 1763, and Manchester in 1764, by people from New York state, who bought their lands of New Hampshire. The next spring Joseph Soper and his family found their way to Danby from New York, by following marked trees along the bridle path from Manchester. They brought their clothing and other personal property on the back of a horse.

By this date twenty-five towns in what was then known as New Hampshire Grants had at least a few settlers. In Northern Vermont there were few, as the French had followed their retreating army into Canada at the close of the last French and Indian war.



CHAPTER VI

CONFLICTING CLAIMS—GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS

1. NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS. The settlers in New Hampshire Grants had of course paid for their lands to the governor of New Hampshire. They had moved their families and were making homes for themselves by hard work in a new country. It was therefore bad news that came in 1765, that the King of England had set aside the claim of New Hampshire to the territory in Vermont west of the Connecticut River, because of a long forgotten deed to the Duke of York a century earlier, and now proclaimed that all this territory belonged to New York State.

If this decision was accepted by the settlers, they must now pay again for their lands or give them up; they were not willing to do either, and so the trouble began. Do you blame them?

2. RESISTANCE TO NEW YORK. The first step was to call a meeting at Bennington that fall to choose someone to present the claims of the settlers to the new governor of New York, Sir Henry Moore, who had just come from England. Governor Moore would not help them, however, and the dispute went on for twenty-five years longer. This was in spite of a decision by the King that New York should not make new grants to lands occupied by settlers under New Hampshire titles.



3. THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS. Militia companies were now formed in various towns, following the lead of Bennington. The Green Mountain Boys, as they were called, were soon to make themselves well known to the governor of New York, as they were determined that the settlers on the New Hampshire grants should not give up their lands, or pay for them a second time.

Mr. James Breakenridge lived on a farm in Bennington, next the New York line. That seemed to be a good place to begin action, and a sheriff was sent from New York with



Colonial Spade

three hundred men to drive Breakenridge from his house. But the Green Mountain Boys heard of his coming, and were at the house and well armed when the sheriff came. Besides, many of the sheriff's men thought the Green Mountain Boys were right and would not fight them. So the sheriff did not get the house, and had to return and report his bad luck.

The town of Rupert had been granted by the governor of New Hampshire in 1761, and settlements made a few years later; yet in 1771, the governor of New York granted a part of this same land, which was owned by Robert Cochran. When the New York settlers came on, they were driven off by the Green Mountain Boys, and their log houses pulled down and burned.

One way to keep away the people who bought lands of the governor of New York was to drive off the surveyors sent to measure it. William Cockburn, one of these surveyors, was found one

summer in the Otter Creek Valley, below Rutland, and sent home by the Green Mountain Boys. The next year when he was found with a surveying party farther north on the Winooski River, their compass and chain were broken and they were sent home again.

The following year, 1773, when Ira Allen was at a fort near the mouth of the Winooski River he heard that a young New York surveyor named

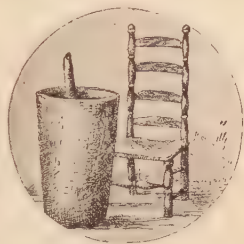


Lake Dunmore, Haunt of the Green Mountain Boys

“I love to climb the mountains high,
To wander thro’ the valleys green,
To look athwart the azure sky
And o’er the lakelets’ silver sheen.”

Samuel Gale was further up the river. With a small party, Allen went across the country to Newbury and back again, looking for Gale. Not being successful, and learning more nearly where he was, he took provisions and went after him again, with three others. They did not find him

this time either, but they did find where he had run a line and stopped short within the hour without finishing. - Only a few weeks before this man Gale had married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Samuel Wells, of Brattleboro; he may have thought it better to go home to Rebecca than to meet the Green Mountain Boys who were out gunning for him.



Old Furniture

3. NEW YORK COUNTY GOVERNMENT. In order to interest the people in New York government and thus try to win their support, New York divided Vermont into counties, appointing officers that they thought would prove loyal. The Green Mountain Boys, however, forbade holding county offices under New York, and were very nearly successful in breaking up the county government, especially on the west side of the state. That part of Vermont was put in two New York counties, the towns at the south in Albany county, those further north in Charlotte county.

Benjamin Spencer, of Clarendon, then called Durham, was one who had bought his land of the New Yorkers, and he held office as a New York justice. He tried to do what the New York law required of him, and paid no attention to requests to stop. Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, and more than one hundred others, then went to Clarendon and took Spencer prisoner. After trial he was found guilty of buying land from New York and of holding a New York office. They then took off the

roof of his house and would not let him put it back until he had promised to buy his land from New Hampshire. They gave him his free-

dom only on his agreeing not to hold office again under New York.

In doing these things, the Green Mountain Boys of course broke the laws of New York, and were wanted at Albany for trial and punishment. The governor of New York



The Bridgeman Fort,
erected at Vernon
in 1746

offered one hundred pounds (nearly five hundred dollars) to anyone who would bring Ethan Allen and Remember Baker to the jail there, and fifty pounds apiece for the arrest of Robert Cochran and five others. Hearing of this, Ethan Allen and the others sent out a reply promising to "kill and destroy" any persons who tried to take them. They were not taken.

4. VERNON. The land troubles were not all on the west side of the state, however. In 1766, Lord Howard, an Englishman, asked the governor of New York for a grant of ten thousand acres of land partly in Hinsdale, now called Vernon, and partly in the next town west, and the land was granted to him by New York five years later. The people who lived there would not give up the land for very good reasons, however. The town had been granted to them a century before, by

Massachusetts, and they had an Indian deed of it nearly as old. They and their fathers had possessed it quietly nearly eighty years. Moreover, after the boundary line was run between Massachusetts and New Hampshire and Hinsdale was found to be in New Hampshire, they had made sure of the land by getting a new grant from New Hampshire. The matter was carried to the Board of Trade in England (as you must remember, the English claimed to control the country), who decided in favor of the people of Hinsdale.



Westminster Courthouse and Jail

CHAPTER VII

THE WESTMINSTER MASSACRE

The people of America were becoming very restless under the British government, as they became stronger and more able to look after their own affairs.

In the spring of 1774 the British Parliament passed a bill to regulate the Province of Quebec, giving to the people no controlling power whatever. Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding of Dummerston, Vermont, in what New York knew as Cumberland county, heard of it and remarked that if the King of England signed that bill, he would be false to his oath of office. For this remark he was arrested under charge of treason, taken to Westminster, the county seat, and put in jail for trial.

The next day the people of Dummerston held a town meeting on the Common, sent a committee to Westminster to try to get Lieutenant Spaulding free, and began a correspondence with other towns to find how best to protect themselves from the tyranny of New York and Great Britain. The committee sent to Westminster to get Lieutenant Spaulding set free, did not succeed. After talking the matter over with others who thought as they did, they then gathered a company of men from Guilford, Halifax, Wilmington, Dummerston and Putney, and went again to Westminster, made an opening in the wooden jail and themselves let Lieutenant Spaulding out. Then they all went quietly to their homes.

In town meeting a few weeks later, the people of Dummerston directed the proper officers to

get for the use of the town one hundred pounds of powder, two hundred pounds of lead, and three hundred flints for their muskets, and to collect potash salts enough to pay for them. They were determined that Lieutenant Spaulding's case should never be brought to trial.



2. WESTMINSTER COURT. The next February, 1775, the town of Dummerston voted that the court appointed to open at Westminster the fourteenth day of the following March be put off for a time. But the county officers were determined that the court should be held at the appointed time. These were called the Court party, and the people who were determined that the court should not be held were called Whigs.

Monday, March 13, the Whigs went to Westminster and took possession of the court house, in order to prevent the court opening in the morning. At eleven o'clock Monday evening they were attacked by the Court party and ten of their men were wounded; two of them mortally, William French and Daniel Houghton, both Dummerston men. William French died within a few hours. Seven Whigs were taken prisoners.

The Whigs that were not captured spread the news and called for help, Dr. Hawley riding to Dummerston without even stopping for a hat.

In the morning the court was assembled and adjourned "until June." Armed men had come to Westminster from every direction, more than four hundred arriving before noon. The Whigs that had been put in jail the night before were set free, and as many of the Court party as could be caught were put in jail in their places. The next day more men came, among them Robert Cochran, of Rupert, with forty Green Mountain Boys. By Thursday morning five hundred armed men had come to Westminster. The last King's Court had been held in Cumberland county.

3. WILLIAM FRENCH. The body of William French was buried in the churchyard at Westminster, where his grave may now be seen. The headstone bears these words:

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM FRENCH,
SON TO MR. NATHANIEL FRENCH, WHO
WAS SHOT AT WESTMINSTER MARCH YE 13TH,
1775, BY THE HANDS OF CRUEL MINISTERIAL TOOLS
OF GEORGE YE 3D, IN THE CORTHOUSE AT A 11 A
CLOCK AT NIGHT, IN THE 22D YEAR OF HIS AGE.

Here William French his body lies,
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance cries.
King George the third his Tory crew
Tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Country's Good,
He Lost his life, his Dearest blood.

THE SONG OF THE VERMONTERS

J. G. WHITTIER

Ho, all to the borders! Vermonters, come down,
With your breeches of deerskin, and jackets of brown;
With your red woolen caps, and your moccasins, come
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.

Come down with your rifles! Let gray wolf and fox
Howl on the shade of their primitive rocks;
Let the bear feed securely from pig-pen and stall;
Here's two-legged game for your powder and ball.

Does the "Old Bay State" threaten? Does Congress
complain?

Swarms Hampshire in arms on our borders again?
Bark the war-dogs of Britain aloud on the lake?
Let 'em come! What they *can*, they are welcome to take!

What seek they among us? The pride of our wealth
Is comfort, contentment, and labor and health,
And lands which, as freemen, we only have trod,
Independent of all, save the mercies of God.

Yet we owe no allegiance; we bow to no throne;
Our ruler is law, and the law is our own;
Our leaders themselves are our own fellow-men,
Who can handle the sword, or the scythe, or the pen.

Our wives are all true, and our daughters are fair,
With their blue eyes of smiles, and their light flowing
hair;

All brisk at their wheels till the dark even-fall,
Then blithe at the sleigh ride, the husking and ball.

We've sheep on the hillside; we've cows on the plain;
And gay-tasseled corn-fields, and rank-growing grain;
There are deer on the mountains, and wood-pigeons fly
From the crack of our muskets, like clouds on the sky.

And there's fish in our streamlets and rivers, which take
Their course from the hills to our broad-bosomed lake;
Through rock-arched Winooski the salmon leaps free,
And the portly shad follows all fresh from the sea.

Like a sunbeam, the pickerel glides through his pool,
And the spotted trout sleeps where the water is cool,
Or darts from his shelter of rock and of root
At the beaver's quick plunge, or the angler's pursuit.

And ours are the mountains, which awfully rise,
Till they rest their green heads on the top of the skies;
And ours are the forests, unwasted, unshorn,
Save where the wild path of the tempest is torn.

And though savage and wild be this climate of ours,
And brief be our season of fruit and of flowers;
Far dearer the blast round our mountains which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr which breathes over
slaves.

Hurrah for Vermont! for the land which we till
Must have sons to defend her, from valley and hill;
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat for the reaping of foes.

Come York or come Hampshire, come traitors and
knaves,
If ye rule o'er our *land* ye shall rule o'er our graves;
Our vow is recorded, our banner unfurled,
In the name of Vermont we defy *all the world!*

CHAPTER VIII

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

1. THE WAR OPENS. The people of the colonies thought and felt very much as the Vermonters did about the British government. In February, 1775, British soldiers were sent to



The Battle of Bunker Hill
(Death of Gen. Warren)

Salem, Mass., to destroy supplies that had been gathered there, as they were gathered in Dummerston, but the people hindered the soldiers and saved the supplies. On the 19th of April of that year the battles of Lexington and Concord were fought, and the British were driven back to Boston; the battle of Bunker Hill followed on June 17. The Revolutionary War had begun. Vermont laid aside her difficulties with New York and threw herself into the conflict on the side of the Colonies.

2. **TICONDEROGA AND CROWN POINT.** The British held a strong fort in New York State, on the West side of Lake Champlain opposite Shoreham and Orwell, Vt., known as Ticonderoga. The Americans planned to take this fort from the British, and a small force from Connecticut and Massachusetts came up to Bennington, Vt., to make their plans for its capture. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, with their Green Mountain Boys, were ready for the undertaking, and before sunrise, on the 10th of May, Allen and a few men had surprised the fort and taken it "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Warner took the fort at Crown Point, N. Y., the next day.

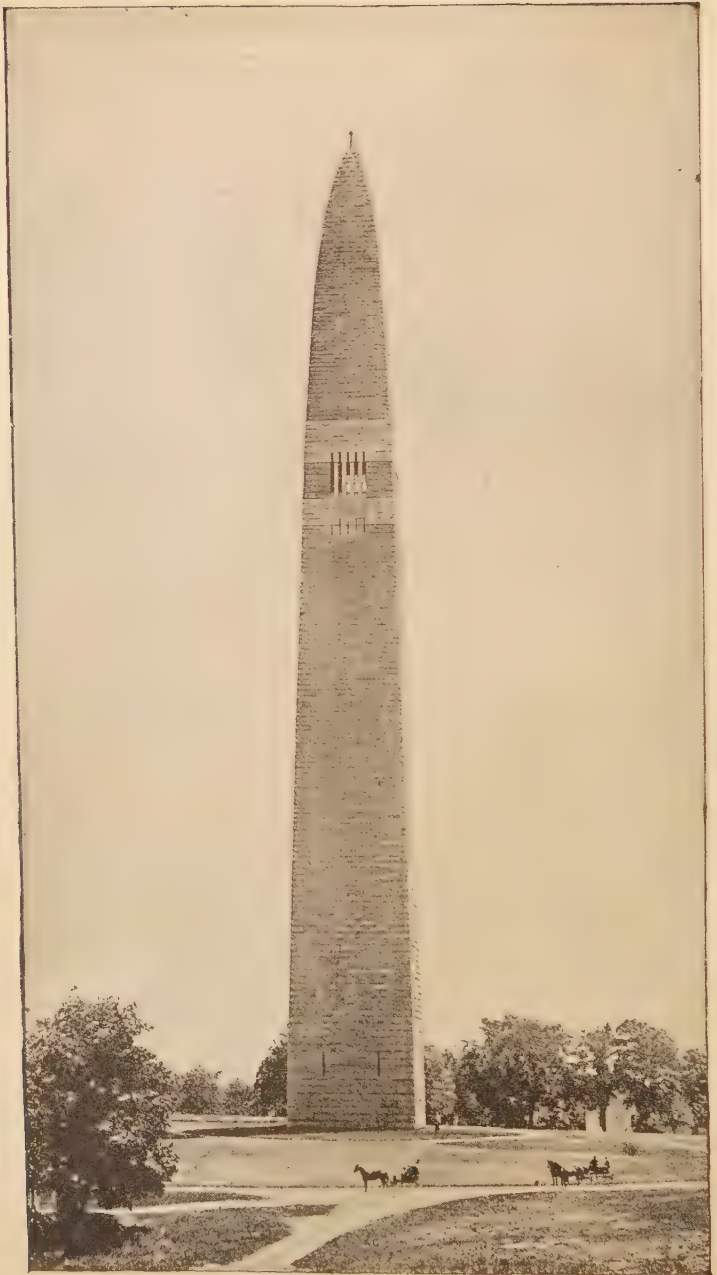
3. **THE HAZEN ROAD.** After the British recovered the lake, the Americans undertook to open a new way to Canada by cutting a road through the woods from Newbury. General Hazen was sent to do this, and gave the road his name. It went through Peacham, Walden, Craftsbury and Westfield as far as Hazen Notch. When that place was reached the need for the road had ceased, and it was never finished, but it was very useful to the settlers of the towns through which it passed.

4. **THE TORIES.** Nearly all the people of Vermont were in favor of American independence, but a few thought the British were right and the Americans wrong. These were called Tories: they talked for the British and sometimes they fought for them; there were Tories in Burgoyne's army. At Crown Point, a Tory told the Brit-



ish officers that Lieutenant Everest was a spy, and Everest would have been hanged or shot if he had not escaped. So the patriots needed to watch the Tories as carefully as they did the British. The Tories made so much trouble, in fact, that the patriots thought they ought to pay the cost, so they sold their farms and other property and used the money to carry on the war. Sometimes Tories were imprisoned, in a jail built for that purpose in Manchester, sometimes they were made to work for the patriots. In the winter after the Battle of Bennington, General Stark asked the Vermont Council of Safety for ten men to break and tread a road through the deep snow from Bennington to Wilmington, about twenty-five miles by the road then traveled. By direction of the Council, Captain Samuel Robinson, overseer of Tories, sent ten of them to do the work, with proper officers, and provisions for three days, and the patriot soldiers from Wilmington went home from Bennington and Saratoga on a Tory road.

NOTE.—The chief events of the Revolutionary War in which Vermonters had a part are told of in the first four of the following biographical sketches. The others describe some interesting though less important events of the war. The teacher will find a longer account of the Revolutionary War in Conant's *Vermont*, and will do well to tell more fully to her classes stories of the fighting in Canada and of the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington.



Bennington Battle Monument

THE HEROES OF '76

MARTIN MATTISON

They have gone to their rest, those brave heroes and
sages,
Who trod the rough war-path our freedom to gain;
But their deeds were all written on fame's brightest
pages,
When a tyrant's rude host were all scattered and slain.

They have gone to their rest as bright stars sink in glory,
And hallow the spot where their valor was shown;
And but few are there left us to tell the glad story,
How victory was gained and the mighty o'erthrown.

They have gone to their rest, 'midst a halo bright
shining;
The day-star of hope was their guide through the tomb;
While Columbia's fair daughters their triumphs were
singing,
And a nation burst forth from its deep-shrouded gloom!

They have gone to their rest, we no longer behold them,
Though memory their virtues will ever hold dear;
When the deeds of those sires to their sons shall be told
them,
In the silence of grief shall descend the warm tear.



CHAPTER IX

THE FOUNDERS OF THE STATE

ETHAN ALLEN

Ethan Allen was born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1737. He was the oldest one of eight children.



Fort Ticonderoga in 1855

and had little chance to go to school. About 1769 he came to the New Hampshire Grants, living first at Bennington. He loved to be free, and was so strong and bold that he soon became a leader of the people as they stood for their rights against New York State.

As the trouble grew, the men in that part of the Grants formed themselves into a regiment, with Ethan Allen as colonel. They were called the "Green Mountain Boys." They made so much work for the New York sheriffs, who came to see about the lands, that the governor of New

York offered a reward of one hundred pounds, English money, to any person who would take and give into his hands their leader, Ethan Allen. He came very near being caught more than once, but his quick wit always saved him.

In 1775, Allen, with eighty-three of his men, crossed Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, N. Y., and, guided by a boy who knew the fort well, knocked at the door of Captain Delaplace, the British commander. This was about four o'clock on the morning of May 10. The captain came rubbing his sleepy eyes to ask what was wanted. Allen said that the captain must give up the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." These words and the sword that Allen carried and seemed ready to use, did what Allen hoped they would, for Captain Delaplace was frightened and gave up the fort.



Ethan Allen Statue at Burlington

Through this year Allen served on the lake and in Canada until in September he was taken prisoner at Montreal and carried to England. While a captive he was treated cruelly, but his wit often helped him out. Once he went up on deck, and the captain, a harsh man, told him to go below, adding that "None but gentlemen should walk that deck." In a little while Allen went up again. The captain was angry when he saw him, and asked him if he had not been told not to come on deck. Allen said, "You told me that none but gentlemen should walk this deck, so I thought it would be a very nice place for me, as I am a gentleman." He gained his point, and went on deck when he wished.

Allen was returned to America by the British and given up in exchange for one of their men whom the Americans held, and Congress rewarded him for his bravery in captivity. He became once more leader of the people, and did much to help them. In 1789 he died at his home in Burlington. The State has placed a statue of him at the State House at Montpelier, and at Burlington there is a fine monument erected to show that Vermont honors this early leader.

HURRAH FOR OLD ETHAN

REV. C. L. GOODELL

Hurrah for old Ethan,
The hero of Ti!
Whose heart was most dauntless
When danger was nigh.
His sword was an army,
His presence a host,—
Who bolder and braver
Can chivalry boast?

The lyre of the poet,
The pen of the sage,
May quicken the spirit,
Enlighten the age.
Still, the sword of the hero,
When drawn for the truth,
Is the pride of the aged,
The glory of youth.

Old Ethan, we love thee,
Thou valiant and bold;
Thy name shall be spoken
Where brave deeds are told.
While bright skies bend o'er us,
And pure waters flow,
In the name of old Ethan
We'll to victory go.

Then let every freeman
Remember with joy
The deeds of old Ethan,
The Green Mountain Boy.
From mountain and valley
Let patriots cry,—
“Hurrah for old Ethan,
The hero of Ti!”

SETH WARNER

In 1763 Seth Warner came with his father from Woodbury (now Roxbury), Connecticut, to Bennington. He was at this time twenty years old, and not less than six feet and two inches tall. He was rather thin, but large framed, strong and able to endure a great deal. When he came to Bennington there was much game in the woods

and he was soon one of the best hunters there. He learned about the trouble with New York and was ready to work with the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants.

When the Green Mountain Boys chose Ethan Allen colonel, they chose Seth Warner as one of their captains. The New York governor soon saw that he was one of the best leaders of the Green Mountain Boys and offered a reward of fifty pounds for him, but he continued to live safely on his farm in the northwestern part of Bennington, about a mile from the New York line.

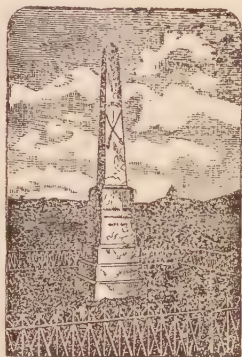
Warner had shown what a good leader he was in his work for the Grants, and he was ready to do his best for the country when war began with Great Britain. He marched with Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold on Ticonderoga, but because of the small supply of boats, had to remain with the rear division on the Vermont shore, while the actual capture was made. Immediately thereafter, he took Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, with very little actual fighting.

In 1775 Warner went with his men to fight in Canada. The following winter, when the American army gave up Canada, he helped in the long march from Quebec to Ticonderoga, he and his men coming last and picking up those who were sick or wounded and who could not get on by themselves.

At Hubbardton, in 1777, Warner had almost gained a victory when so many more men came to help the British that it was of no use for the Green Mountain Boys to fight longer. He told his men to go to Manchester as best they could and meet him there, and later they fought with General Stark in the Battle of Bennington.

But strong as Warner was, he could not endure so much without showing it and now he had to give up active work. In 1784 he went back to his old home in Connecticut, hoping to be better there, but instead he grew worse and died in December of that year.

People liked him because he was so kind. In war he was cool and careful, and so could be trusted. On a monument placed over his grave these words are found:



Hubbardton Battle
Monument

FULL SIXTEEN BATTLES DID HE FIGHT,
FOR TO PROCURE HIS COUNTRY'S RIGHT.
OH! THIS GREAT HERO, HE DID FALL
BY DEATH, WHO EVER CONQUERS ALL.

REMEMBER BAKER

Remember Baker was a cousin of Ethan Allen, who lived in Connecticut. When he was but a child his father died, and he was put under the care of a man to learn the joiner's trade. Here he learned reading and writing, and some arithmetic, but he did not seem to like the joiner's trade very well; at any rate he left it to go to the French and Indian war in 1756 or 1757, and on Lake George and Lake Champlain he showed that he was a very good soldier. Afterwards he lived in Arlington and built a grist mill there.

He became one of the captains of the Green Mountain Boys, and for him the governor of New

York offered a reward of one hundred pounds. A man by the name of John Monroe wanted the money. He took twelve or fifteen Yorkers to help him and went to Baker's house early in the morning, broke down the door, bound Baker and started toward Albany with him. Some of the



Old Vermont Mill

Green Mountain Boys of Bennington heard about it so soon, however, that they reached the Hudson River first and met the sleigh coming with Baker, at which the New Yorkers were so frightened that they left their prisoner and fled.

“Oh! John Monroe came on one day
With all his Yorker train,
And took Remember Baker up,
And—set him down again.”

—Charles G. Eastman.

After this Baker and Ira Allen built a block house at the lower falls of the Winooski and Baker's family went there to live. Baker was starting to build some mills near the falls when the call came to help in the Revolutionary War.

He was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Later in the year while on his way to Canada to see what the British were doing, he was shot by an Indian. Thus was one of Vermont's leaders taken away early in life, as Baker was then not forty years old.

ROBERT COCHRAN

Robert Cochran came from Massachusetts to Bennington about 1768, and went from there to Rupert, where he lived on land granted him by New Hampshire. When New York people claimed a part of this land and land owned by some of his friends and began to build shanties and live there, Cochran and his friends burned their shanties and drove them away. From that time he worked with the Green Mountain Boys. He became one of their captains, and a reward of fifty pounds was offered for him by the New York governor.

In 1775 the Whigs were fired upon in Westminster Court House when trying to prevent the assembly of what they considered an unjust court. Messengers were dispatched in every direction to call for help. Robert Cochran responded at once. Entering the village of Westminster, armed with pistols and followed by about forty Green Mountain Boys, he asked some of the people why they did not take him, and get the money the New York governor offered. He boasted that he had come to seize all who had helped the sheriff, and that he meant to find out soon "who was for the Lord and who was for Balaam." Being a little excited, he failed to quote his passage correctly, but it did not matter to him. Five hundred armed men came together, and the court was not held.

In May, 1775, Cochran helped Allen at Ticonderoga, and Warner at Crown Point. He was afterward made major and served in the eastern part of New York. In 1778 he was sent into Canada to spy upon the British. A large reward was offered for him, and he had to hide to be safe. One time while hungry and sick he left the brush heap where he was hiding and started for a log cabin for help. As he came near he overheard three men and a woman talking and found they were planning to get the reward offered for him. The men started off and he went in, told the woman who he was and asked her to help him. She gave him food and drink and hid him in the cupboard when the men came back, keeping him until he was able to go on. He got safely back to the American army, and served during the rest of the war. On his tombstone at Fort Edward, N. Y., we find these words:

IN MEMORY OF COLONEL ROBERT COCHRAN,
WHO DIED JULY 3, 1812, IN THE 74TH
YEAR OF HIS AGE: A REVOLUTIONARY
OFFICER.



Combing Wool

RICHARD WALLACE

In 1777 General Burgoyne moved with his army to the south end of Lake Champlain, leaving nearly a thousand men to guard Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Mount Independence, just opposite in Vermont.

General Lincoln of the American army tried to disturb his plans by sending forces down both sides of the lake to attack these two forts. As the British held both forts and the lake between them, it was not easy for the Americans on either side of the lake to learn what those on the other side were doing. At last it became very important to send word over to General Lincoln, who was on the east side of the lake. The officer in charge called his men together, told them what was wanted and asked if any two would try to cross the lake with the messages. Richard Wallace of Thetford and Ephraim Webster of Newbury offered to try.

In the afternoon these two men went with an officer to high ground near the lake and planned out the course they would take among the ships of the enemy. It was very crooked and two miles long. At night they went to the lakeside and took off their clothes, rolled them up with the dispatches for General Lincoln, tied them to the back of their necks by bands passed around their foreheads, and swam off.

They swam so near the ships that they could hear the sentinel's cry, "All's well." When part way across, the band around Wallace's forehead slipped down to his neck and nearly choked him. He got it back with difficulty. Just as he was

reaching for the branches of a fallen tree by the shore he heard Webster call out, "Help me, or I shall sink!" He found a stick and helped him out and on with his clothes. Webster was soon able to go on, though he could scarcely stand at first. There were British sentinels along the shore, one of whom hailed them, and they escaped with difficulty.



Connecticut River at North Thetford

Wallace then went ahead, and Webster carried the dispatches, in order that if Wallace were captured Webster might escape. Soon Wallace was challenged by another sentinel. "Who are you?" he said, and the sentinel answered, "A friend." "Whose friend?" said Wallace. "A friend of the Americans," replied the sentinel. "So am I, and I have dispatches for your general." Wallace and Webster were shown at once to the general's tent and were well cared for.

Before Richard Wallace went to the army he had moved his wife and his household stuff from

their log house on the west side of Thetford over to the east side, where the women and children were collected for safety. Fall came and Mrs. Wallace could get no men to gather her harvest, as so many had gone to the war; so she went six miles to her old home and mowed and stacked the oats for herself. When the corn was ripe



Vermont Valley

she cut it and put the stalks on top of the oats, and afterwards she dug her potatoes and sowed an acre of wheat. Late in the fall Wallace went home, and they lived through the winter in their log house, without floor or chimney.

BENJAMIN EVEREST

Benjamin Everest was lieutenant in charge of the fort at Rutland in 1778, when the British came up Lake Champlain to Crown Point to re-

pair the fort there. The Americans wished to learn what repairs the British were making and Lieutenant Everest offered to go and find out. He put on gray clothes, such as the Tories wore, and got work at the fort. In a few days he had learned the plans of the British, and was nearly ready to go away when a Tory who knew him saw him at the fort and got him arrested as a spy.

Everest and other prisoners were put on board a vessel anchored in the middle of the lake near a floating bridge that extended across it. It was a cold, windy day in November, and a tent was set up on deck for the prisoners. Before night Everest had hired a soldier to bring him a bottle of liquor, and when it was growing dark he gave a drink from it to the sentinel who watched the prisoners and the ship. A while later he asked him to drink again, and to come into the tent where it was warmer, and the sentinel drank and went in. Then Everest went out and took off his clothes, tying them in a bundle on his head, and letting himself down by a rope into the water. The water was so cold that he almost cried out when he touched it, but he swam to the bridge, climbed up on it and put on his clothes. He could hardly get them on, it was so cold.

There were British soldiers at the east end of the bridge, and Indians at the west end. He thought it would be easier to get past the Indians and went toward the west. After passing the Indians he fell into a ditch that was full of water, getting very wet; but he went on several miles to a place where there had been a fire and some brands were left. He watched until he was sure there was no one near, then made a good fire and warmed himself and dried his clothes.

In the morning Everest found a man chopping in the woods, whom he knew. The man showed him a hiding place and brought him some food, and after dark got him a canoe in which he crossed the lake and so went to Castleton.

MAJOR WHITCOMB

Major Whitcomb was a hunter who treated the Indians kindly. One winter he found an Indian who had broken his gun and had nothing to eat, took him home and fed him, and after hunting a few weeks divided the furs with him and sent him away.

During the Revolutionary War the British offered a large reward for Whitcomb's head, and twice as much for his capture, this because of a British general he had shot while serving in the American army. For many weeks Whitcomb kept out of the way, but was finally seized by Indians while hunting and hurried toward Canada, where the Indians expected to get the reward at a British fort at the head of the St. Francis River. When near this fort Whitcomb saw among them the Indian he had helped when his gun was broken, and made signs to him, but the Indian took no notice of him then.



Indian chisel



Indian Spear
Head

At night they camped on an island. Whitcomb was bound to a stake and to two Indians, one each side of him, and it seemed to him there was no chance for escape. About two o'clock some one woke him, touching his lips to show he must not speak, cut his bonds, helped him up and led him to a canoe on the shore. It was

the Indian whose gun had been broken. He gave Whitcomb his gun, powder horn and bullet pouch and a bag of meal, saying, "You helped me, I pay you now; go." Whitcomb did go, as fast as he could, until he was safe among his friends in Massachusetts.

DR. JONAS FAY

Dr. Jonas Fay came to Bennington in 1766, from Hardwick, Mass. While in Bennington, he lived on "Blue Hill," a mile south of the meeting house. He also lived in Charlotte and afterwards in Pawlet, but returned to Bennington and died there in 1818, eighty-two years of age.

Dr. Fay was skillful in many ways. He had a clear and direct way of talking and writing, and so was a good man to keep important records. When only nineteen he had served as clerk of a company of troops in the French and Indian War. He became surgeon under Ethan Allen and was with him at the capture of Ticonderoga, and was also surgeon for a time in Colonel Seth Warner's regiment. Most of the time during the Revolutionary War, however, he worked with Thomas Chittenden and Ira Allen for the new State of Vermont. He was a person of very decided opinions, and bold in carrying out his plans.



Indian Pick



THE PARSON'S DAUGHTER

JULIA C. R. DORR

"What, ho!" he cried, as up and down
He rode through the streets of Windham town—
"What, ho! for the day of peace is done,
And the day of wrath too well begun!
Bring forth the grain from your barns and mills,
Drive down the cattle from off your hills;
For Boston lieth in sore distress,
Pallid with hunger and long duress:
Her children starve, while she hears the beat
And the tramp of the red-coats in every street!"

"What, ho! What, ho!" Like a storm unspent,
Over the hill-sides he came and went;
And Parson White, from his open door
Leaning bareheaded that August day,
While the sun beat down on his temples gray,
Watched him until he could see no more.
Then straight he rode to the church, and flung
His whole soul into the peal he rung:
Pulling the bell-rope till the tower
Seemed to rock in the sudden shower—

The shower of sound the farmers heard,
Rending the air like a living word!
Then swift they gathered with right good-will
From field and anvil, and shop and mill,
To hear what the parson had to say
That would not keep till the Sabbath day.
For only the women and children knew
The tale of the horseman galloping through—
The message he bore as up and down
He rode through the streets of Windham town.

That night, as the parson sat at ease
In the porch, with his Bible on his knees,
(Thanking God that at break of day
Frederic Manning would take his way,
With cattle and sheep from off the hills,
To the starving city where General Gage
Waited unholy war to wage)
His little daughter beside him stood,
Hiding her face in her muslin hood.

In her arms her own pet lamb she bore;
As it struggled down to the oaken floor,
"It must go; I must give my lamb," she said,
"To the children that cry for meat and bread,"
Then lifted to his her holy eyes,
Wet with the tears of sacrifice.
"Nay, nay," he answered. "There is no need
That the hearts of babes should ache and bleed.
Run away to your bed, and to-morrow play,
You and your pet through the live-long day."

He laid his hand on her shining hair,
And smiled as he blessed her, standing there,
With kerchief folded across her breast,
And her small brown hands together pressed,
A quaint little maiden, shy and sweet,
With her lambkin crouched at her dainty feet.
Away to its place the lamb she led,
Then climbed the stairs to her own white bed,
While the moon rose up and the stars looked down
On the silent streets of Windham town.

But when the heralds of morning came,
Flushing the east with rosy flame,
With low of cattle and scurry of feet,
Driving his herd down the village street,
Young Manning heard from a low stone-wall
A child's voice clearly, yet softly call;
And saw in the gray dusk standing there
A little maiden with shining hair,
While crowding close to her tender side
Was a snow-white lamb to her apron tied.

"Oh, wait!" she cried, "for my lamb must go
To the children crying in want and woe.
It is all I have." And her tears fell fast
As she gave it one eager kiss—the last.
"The road will be long to its feet. I pray
Let your arms be its bed a part of the way;
And give it cool water and tender grass
Whenever a wayside brook you pass."
Then away she flew like a startled deer,
Nor waited the bleat of her lamb to hear.

Young Manning lifted his steel blue eyes
One moment up to the morning skies;
Then, raising the lamb to his breast, he strode
Sturdily down the lengthening road.
"Now God be my helper," he cried, "and lead
Me safe with my charge to the souls in need!
Through fire and flood, through dearth and dole,
Though foes assail me and war-clouds roll,
To the city in want and woe that lies
I will bear this lamb as a sacrifice."



CHAPTER X

VERMONT AN INDEPENDENT STATE

1. THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY. When the people of Vermont refused to be governed by New York, they had to decide how best to govern themselves. Many of the towns appointed "Committees of Safety," and delegates were sent to frequent conventions called as need arose. A



Catamount Tavern Memorial

Committee of Safety for the whole district was chosen at one of these conventions to act for the people in carrying on the war. They had authority to call for soldiers and supplies. The committee met sometimes in Manchester, and more frequently at their headquarters in Bennington, Catamount Tavern, a hotel kept by Captain Stephen Fay. The sign of the house was a large stuffed catamount, mounted on a pole 20 feet high, its teeth bare, grinning towards New York. This tavern was accidentally burned in 1870.

2. THE NEW STATE. The government of the Committee of Safety was only a temporary arrangement. July 2, 1777, a convention met at Windsor, and adopted a State Constitution. The

house in which, according to tradition, the convention held its closing sessions was then the inn of Elijah West. It has been preserved and now stands at the north end of Windsor Village. The constitution of Vermont is famous as being the very first to prohibit human slavery.

State officers and a legislature were elected the following March, and on March 12, the first legislature met. Thomas Chittenden was the first governor and Ira Allen the first treasurer.

The courage and firmness of the Vermonters had been rewarded by the formation of a new State, in which they had more freedom than any other people in the world then had.



Old Constitution House, Windsor, now Restored

CHAPTER XI

THE NEW LEADERS OF VERMONT

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, First Governor



Thomas Chittenden

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, the first governor of Vermont, was born in East Guilford, Conn., January 6, 1730. Thomas' father was a farmer and Thomas worked on the farm and attended the common school. It is said that he spent much of his time in games that were tests of courage and strength. This love for excitement led him, when about eight-

teen years old, to leave home and try his luck at sea. He started as a common sailor, on a merchant vessel going to the West Indies. Near the islands trouble came. France and Great Britain were then at war and a French man-of-war captured the ship, leaving the crew without money or friends on one of the islands. It was with much trouble that Thomas found his way home, and he was afterwards willing to stay on land.

In October, 1749, he was married. Soon after, he moved to Salisbury, Conn., where he held many town offices and was sent to the Connecticut legislature six years. By this time he had become a wealthy farmer.

Hearing of the fine farms in the New Hampshire Grants, Chittenden bought a large tract of land in the town of Williston, and moved to that place in May, 1774. His first work, the building of a log house, was quickly done, and his large family soon had a comfortable home. But when our troops fell back from Canada in the spring of 1776, the settlers near Lake Champlain were left without protection from the British army, and life there was not very safe.

Chittenden thought it would be better to go to some place farther south for a while, and started on foot with his wife and ten children, following marked trees to Castleton. They carried their goods with them on two horses, except their heavy pieces of iron ware, which they sank in a duck pond before leaving. Mr. Chittenden came to his new home, in Arlington, a well-known and able man, and his home was there most of the time until he returned to Williston, in 1787.

Thomas Chittenden thought the best way to settle the question of the ownership of the Grants was to make of them an independent state, and he worked hard for this from the first. In 1777 the new state was formed, and at the first elections, in 1778, he was chosen governor. He remained in office, except for one year, until his death in 1797. The Revolutionary War, disputes as to the boundaries of the state, its rapid settlement, made this a period of difficult problems, but Governor Chittenden seemed to be fitted to handle them. In 1791 Vermont joined the United States, after fourteen years of independence.

The home life of our first governor was simple. He continued to live in his log house for

some time before he thought he needed a better one. His favorite occupation was farming, and his farm never suffered because of his public work. Visitors as often found him in his fields at work as in his sitting-room, and they were received as cordially in one place as the other. A well-dressed stranger rode up one day, and seeing a man splitting wood by the door, asked him to be so kind as to hold his horse a few minutes while he went in to see the governor. The man came promptly to hold the horse. But think how surprised the stranger must have been when he was told, after many polite bows and inquiries at the door, that the man who held his horse by the bits was the governor himself.

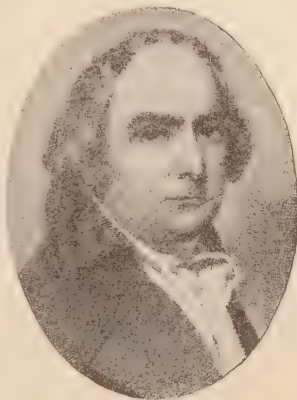


A Marked Tree

IRA ALLEN, First Treasurer

(By J. B. Wilbur, Manchester)

IRA ALLEN, our first treasurer, was the youngest of the six Allen boys; Ethan Allen, the leader of the Green Mountain Boys, being the eldest. Ira was born in Cornwall, Conn., in 1751. His father died when he was three years old, and his mother, with eight children, could not afford to give any of them much education. Ira Allen



Ira Allen

was a very handsome man with red cheeks and black eyes; not very tall but strong and healthy. He was very polite in his manner and an easy writer, but talked very little. When nineteen years old, he came to the New Hampshire Grants, now Vermont.

In 1770, he began surveying in Vermont and employed his cousin, Remember Baker, to help him. In 1772, he and Baker had gone as far north as the land upon which the city of Burlington is now located. They built a fort there and called it Fort Frederick. At that time the woods were full of bears, foxes, deer and many small animals. Several times, on their journeys through the wilderness, they had little or no food, but they were strong and could live on the meat of the animals they killed. Once, when his party were almost starving, they came to a house where the people fed them all they could eat, and one man ate too much and fell asleep and they had difficulty in

waking him and saving his life. Ira Allen tells this story in his "History of Vermont" and warns men not to eat too much when very hungry and tired.

With his three brothers, and Remember Baker, Ira bought about one hundred thousand acres of land along and near Lake Champlain, including Burlington, and he owned in his own right two hundred thousand acres. Afterwards his brothers died and Baker was killed and the management of all the lands fell to Ira Allen. He built a house at the falls in Colchester, near Burlington, where, in 1789, he took his bride, the daughter of General Roger Enos. His fine garden of flowers and fruit trees ran down the south side of the hill to the Winooski River.

Ira Allen managed all the affairs of the state until the Revolutionary War was over. He was the first man to build saw mills and grist mills at its close; building also two forges with a furnace to make iron. He built, in 1774, the first small ship on Lake Champlain. From 1776 to 1783, when peace was declared, he devoted all his effort and time to making Vermont a state.

In 1791, he founded the University of Vermont and gave it a large sum of money.

There were no railroads and few wagon roads in Vermont and the soldiers of the state had no guns, so in 1795 he sailed for Europe from Boston to secure the consent of Great Britain to build a canal, in Canada, to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence river and also to purchase guns for the soldiers of Vermont. In a little ship, only ninety feet long, carrying the arms which he was bringing home from France, he was captured by the English, who were at war with France. After

imprisonment in England, the British Court required that he go to France to obtain Governor Chittenden's written authority for him to purchase arms, which he had left there. On his arrival, the French kept him in prison as an English spy for almost a year.



Ira Allen, Founder
University of Vermont Campus

After being detained five years, he came back to Vermont and was put in prison for debt. His lands had been sold for taxes in his absence. He became a poor man and had to flee from the state he loved, and died among strangers in Philadelphia, in 1814. His grave is unknown but his memory will always remain in the heart of every true Vermonter.



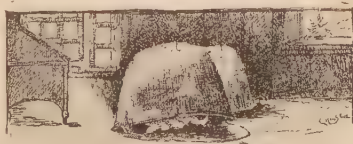
CHAPTER XII

NEW HOMES IN THE WOODS OF VERMONT

1. THE COOLEYS OF PITTSFORD. In the summer of 1767, two brothers, Gideon and Benjamin Cooley, went from Greenwich, Mass., to Pittsford to make a home in the forest. They took with them their food, axes, shovel and hoe, and one horse. At Pittsford they lived in a rude shelter until they could clear the land and build a log house, where they lived all summer, mostly on game and fish. They went back to Greenwich for the winter, and early in the next May returned to Pittsford, bringing with them seeds from which they



raised corn, potatoes and other vegetables. Gideon brought his wife and five children to their new home, carrying their few pieces of furniture in sacks upon the backs of horses. After a very busy summer, the family passed a comfortable winter, living on the vegetables they had raised, and wild meat, doing their cooking in a small iron kettle brought from Greenwich.



In the spring they gathered maple sugar, making their sap-spouts, and splitting logs for troughs to collect the sap. Gideon had to go to Bennington to get kettles in which to boil the sap. The snow was so deep that the horse could not

go, so he went on snow shoes. The journey was easy with no load to carry, but after buying the kettles in Bennington, he found that the return was not so easy. The crust would not bear him up with both kettles, so he carried one kettle a short distance ahead, put it down, and went back and got the other, doing this over and over again until he finally reached his home in Pittsford with his



Vermont in Winter

two kettles. We hope he made enough sugar to be well paid for his trouble.

2. DANIEL HALL. Daniel Hall bought land of Dr. Arnold in St. Johnsbury and lived on it one year, but neglected to get any written proof of ownership. When Dr. Arnold died, Hall could not get a deed, but did receive one hundred acres of land in Lyndon, seven miles north. It was winter but the next morning he packed his wife and household goods on a hand-sled and drew them over the snow-crust to his new property. There he unloaded them in the snow and made a fire, and before sundown they had built a wigwam and moved in. They had brought nothing to eat,

so the next morning he started out with his gun, shot a moose, and cut out some steak, which he carried to the wigwam, where his wife cooked it by putting pieces on a forked stick and holding them over the fire. After breakfast, Hall brought in the moose and carried its skin and a part of the meat to St. Johnsbury, where he sold them and bought potatoes, meal and salt to carry to his new home.

3. OLIVER LUCE. Oliver Luce and his wife Susannah started from Hartland in the winter with a two-horse team, to settle on land already selected in Stowe. At Waterbury they found that the road went no further; but they very much wanted to be the first settlers at Stowe, and knew of other people who were on their way to the same town, so they did not wait long. Loading some bedding and a few other necessities on a hand-sled, they left the rest of their goods, and went on to their land, six miles through the pathless woods. In a few days they had made a comfortable shelter. Another family came into town the day after Oliver Luce's arrival.

4. RODOLPHUS REED. Rodolphus Reed started from Massachusetts for Westfield, carrying his family and goods in a two-horse wagon. When nearly there, at Craftsbury, his wife was taken sick, and it was late in November before she was well enough to go on. A deep snow had come. Reed changed his wagon for a sleigh and started, with his wife and a babe two weeks old, thinking they would reach the place before night. They had not gone far when Judge Olds of Westfield, who was returning home on horseback, overtook them. Fearing they would not get through that

day; he promised to send help as soon as he could, and went on. Night came on. Reed made a fire and they spent that night in the woods. The next night they spent in a shanty having three sides of logs and a bark roof, in the valley where the village of Lowell now is. For food and drink they had only salt mutton and whiskey. Early in the morning men and teams from Westfield met them and helped them to their new home.

5. COLONEL DAVIS. Colonel Jacob Davis, with two other men, started from Brookfield for Montpelier, on the third day of May, 1787. They had one horse, and all were loaded with as much food, tools and bedding as they could well carry. They went over the hills by a bridle path which afterward became a part of the stage road between Burlington and Windsor.

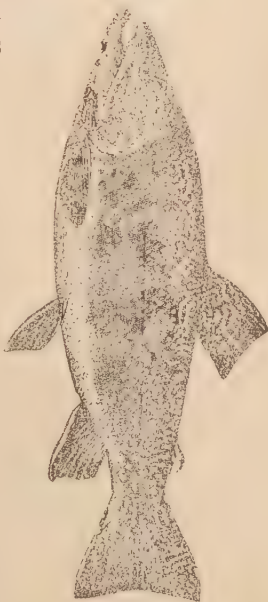
Their first shelter in Montpelier was a shanty built by hunters a few years before, and their first work was to make a clearing and build a log house, thirty-two feet long by sixteen wide. In ten days the house was all done, except floors and chimney, and they moved into it. At that time two sons of Colonel Davis joined the party, bringing another horse, and the work of clearing the land was begun in good earnest. They cut the trees on twenty acres. While they were drying, to burn later, Colonel Davis went to Arlington to a meeting of the proprietors of Montpelier, and Pearly Davis, one of the two who went from Brookfield with the Colonel, went to complete the survey of the town, leaving the other three to go on with the clearing.

Their way of living during the summer was really very comfortable. For beds they spread

blankets on hemlock boughs, laid along the side of their unfloored house. At first they had no fireplace in the house, because they had found no stones to make one, but in the course of the summer they found a quantity of loose slate stones and at once built a chimney in the center of the house, with a fireplace on each side, to warm the two rooms into which the house was to be divided. They built this up to the level of the chamber floor and then let the smoke find its way out through an opening in the roof. They had an iron kettle, a frying pan and a bake pan, so they could boil vegetables, boil or bake beans, fry pork, fish and wild meat, and make "johnny-cake." They carried their flour to a woman living in Middlesex, who made bread for them.

The streams were filled with trout and there was plenty of game in the woods. Jacob Davis, one of the Colonel's sons, went to the river the first morning after he reached camp and caught more trout in half an hour, with salt pork for bait, than five hungry men could eat for breakfast. There was no lack of food that first summer.

In the autumn Colonel Davis finished his house by topping out his chimney, digging a cellar, laying floors, putting in doors and windows and building an



One of the speckled beauties
found in our streams

oven. For floors he cut straight basswood logs to the right length and split them into thick planks, which he trimmed and smoothed with an axe and laid on sleepers. The oven he built outside the house, but close to it, so that by cutting a hole in the wall he had the mouth of the oven in the kitchen. When winter came the house had been completed and he moved his family into it from Brookfield.

One day in the winter two men who were crossing the Worcester mountain on snow shoes found a yard of five moose, so shut in by the deep crusted snow that they were able to kill them all. They carried as much of the meat as they could to Colonel Davis, telling the boys they might have the rest if they would go and get it. One of them went to the spot with a bag of salt, cut down a hemlock tree and made a trough in the body of it, salted the meat in the trough, and pinned a slab over it. When the snow was gone in the spring, he went with a horse and brought home salt meat enough to last the family all summer.



Dame School

CHAPTER XIII

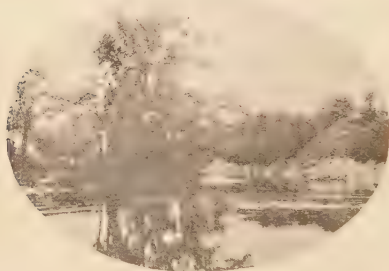
EARLY VERMONT LIFE

1. **FOOD.** The food of the first settlers in this country was not just like ours. They raised corn, beans, pumpkins, wheat, rye, turnips, parsnips, beets, and some other kinds of grain and vegetables. They ate bean porridge a great deal, made by boiling beans with meat or vegetables. In the winter, enough would be made at once to last a week, and sometimes it would get to be "nine days old." It was eaten for breakfast, and often for supper. For dinner they would have boiled meat and vegetables. At first turnips and parsnips were the most common vegetables. In Haverhill, Mass., the first year that potatoes were planted the people found only the potato balls. They found the potatoes when they plowed the next spring. About the time Fort Dummer was built, potatoes were probably brought to Vermont.

Pork was the meat most used, but beef, mutton, game and fish were common. People lived sometimes very far from mills for making meal and flour, and they had to carry their corn or other grain a long way, on their backs in summer and on hand-sleds in winter, to get it ground, or they made large mortars from hard wood logs, and after drying their grain very thoroughly, pounded it into meal.

2. **HOW JOHN SPAFFORD WENT TO MILL.** John Spafford, the first settler in Cambridge, lived in

a log house beside the Lamoille River. One day in winter he took a bag of corn on a hand-sled and started for the nearest mill to get it ground, going on the ice of the river where he could. The mill was at Colchester Falls, twenty-five miles away. On the way home, becoming very tired and



Lamoille River, near Johnson

hungry, he stopped and made a fire, wet up some of the meal in the mouth of his bag and baked a cake, then went on again.

His wife Sarah waited a long time for him that evening, but he did not come and she lay down and slept, only to dream that he was calling. The dream awoke her but as she could not see nor hear anything of him, she went back to sleep and dreamed a second time that he was calling. This time she rose and went with a lighted torch to the river bank, where she found her husband struggling in vain to get up the bank with his load.

3. EARLY CLOTHING—BOOTS AND SHOES. The first efforts of the early Vermont settlers were to provide shelter and food for their families; as soon as these were secured, care must be taken for clothing. For the most part this was of linen or wool. The flax from which linen is made is pulled up by the roots when ripe, instead of being cut. The dirt was carefully shaken from the roots, and the stalks were spread upon the grass to lie until the softer parts became brittle; then they

were taken up and broken in pieces, and the long fibres cleared away, to be spun into the yarn from which linen cloth was woven. The spinning, coloring and weaving of the linen, and of wool from their sheep, were done by the women of the household. The small flax wheels and the larger for wool were soon found in almost every house.

At first boots and shoes were not easy to get. Men and boys often went barefoot in summer, and sometimes the women and girls. The men sometimes wore moccasins made from untanned skins, and later, boots and shoes were made from the skins of animals raised on the farm, and made into leather at the tannery near by. The shoemaker would often go from house to house, carrying his tools, and work at his bench in the kitchen until he had made boots and shoes to last that family for a year.

4. HOUSES. Nearly all the people lived in log houses at first. When well made, these were warm and comfortable, but they were not well lighted or furnished. A split log, with holes bored in the round side, and sticks put in for legs, would serve for a table, and blocks would do for chairs. One family in Newbury built their first shanty over a large stump and used the stump for a table. Later saw mills were started and people could get boards. They then began to build frame houses, and to have more and better furniture. Many of the chairs, tables and bureaus that have come down to us from that early time are found to have been not only durable, but well made.

5. WILD ANIMALS. While the wild animals were useful for their skins, and some of them for their meat, they were very troublesome. The wolves were fond of mutton, and the bears of

fresh pork and green corn. Colonel Davis of Montpelier had to make yards with strong, high walls of logs, into which he drove his cattle and sheep for the night.



Old-style Horseshoe

Joel Strong of Thetford, finding that the bears were likely to destroy his whole crop of corn, undertook to protect his field. One night when the moon shone bright, he went out with his gun to see whether he or they should have the corn. The bears were in the field as usual. He could hear them cracking the ears, and crept carefully up until he could see plainly enough to shoot, when he took aim and fired. All but one ran and he ran after them until they climbed a tree at the edge of the woods. As he could not see clearly enough to take a sure aim at them, he made a fire at the foot of the tree and watched the rest of the night.

When it was light in the morning he could see the two big bears on the large branches of the tree, and taking good aim he shot one that fairly jarred the ground as it fell. The other climbed higher up while Strong was re-loading his gun, but that one came down, too, from a well-aimed shot; and when he went back to the corn field he found a large bear lying there dead. The three bear skins and the meat paid well for all the corn that had been spoiled, and his field was not troubled any more that season.

Bear hunting was not always so profitable. Once when John Strong and a Mr. Smalley of Addison were rowing across Lake Champlain from Chimney Point, they thought they saw a deer swimming in the lake, and rowed towards

it; but when they came near, it proved to be a large bear. They had no gun, but did not like to turn back, so Strong stood in the bow of the boat ready to knock the bear on the head with an axe, and Smalley rowed the boat. Strong struck the bear's head as hard as he could, but it seemed hardly to feel the blow. Turning quickly, it put its paws on the boat, tipping it over, and then climbed up on the end of it.

Smalley was not a very good swimmer, so as the bear was very quiet, he thought he might hold on to the other end of the boat until it floated to the shore; but the bear would have no passengers with him, and the men had to swim to the nearest land, each with the help of an oar. The boat floated to the shore and the bear landed and went on its way, giving the men a chance to row home, after a long tramp to get the boat. They had had a good ducking and lost their axe, but they had learned something about bears.



DR. WILLIAMS'S FISH STORY

(From Williams's History of Vermont)

The small fish in Vermont streams increase in number very fast. At Tinmouth, in Rutland county, is a brook from twenty to thirty feet wide and only two or three feet deep, once the home of trout and suckers of common size and number. But in the early days a dam was built across this stream to furnish water power for a saw-mill, forming a very large pond on land that had never been tilled, and in two or three years there were so many fish in the pond that the fish could be seen in the spring at the head swimming one over another in great numbers. It was so full that there were no places in which the fish could hide, and they were easily caught in nets or even in the hands. Fishermen often caught a bushel of fish at a time. Besides increasing so rapidly in number, they also grew to be more than twice as large as they were before the dam was built.

The rich land at the bottom of the pond must have been the cause of this increase in size and number.

CHAPTER XIV

OUR PRIMITIVE CUSTOMS

(By Henry K. Adams, St. Albans)

1. CHURCH AFFAIRS. Our primitive customs were similar to those in other settlements in the New England States. Stray cattle, etc., were advertised from the door of the meeting house by the tithing-man, who also preserved order in meeting time. If boys were detected in laughing or in



First Meeting-House in Vermont

play during the sermon, they were walked up by the ear to the front seat.

If any one was sick in the society, the minister would notify the congregation before the sermon and ask what persons would take their turn in watching through the week. If the head of a family was sick, the neighbors would do his work for him.

2. SOCIAL CUSTOMS. In many places, in early times, when a lady gave a party to her neighbors, they brought their spinning-wheels and spun in the yard until early candle light.

If a man had a "bee" to gather his crops, the refreshments would be corn whiskey or new rum, with cold pork, and johnny-cake made from corn, mashed in a "plumping mill," which was a log sawed off and hollowed out at the top for the purpose.

3. FOOD. Brown bread, gingerbread, pork and beans, and pies, were baked in brick ovens instead of stoves. All these were shoveled in



Old fashioned Weaving Room

places.

Table cutlery and crockery were almost unknown, especially plates. Ham and eggs, pork and beans, were cut up together, and the family all ate from the same dish, called a trencher.

4. LIGHTING AND HEATING. The mode of lighting our early homes was not as fine as at the present time, but "the humble rush," soaked in grease and stuck in a piece of wood or half a potato, shed its rays upon happy hearthstones and shone upon honest faces; and the tallow candles in iron candlesticks, that were used later, shed a serene light upon the walls of our early

and out by a long iron-handled shovel. Meats and vegetables were stewed together in iron pots suspended on cranes that swung in large open fire

log cabins and gladdened the hearts of their inmates. Then came oil, in lamps of tin and glass, followed by camphene, kerosene, gas, and finally electricity.

Before matches were invented, it took considerable skill to start a new fire. Nearly every family was provided with a pocket sun-glass, or with a tinder-box filled either with flax soaked in pitchpine, balsam, or with punk gathered from decayed logs, which were set on fire by a spark struck from a piece of flint. Later they used strips of cedar, called lamp lighters, which were



Borrowing fire before the Invention of Matches

dipped in brimstone and would quickly ignite at the touch of a burning stick or coal of fire. Then came the old "loco-foco" matches, and now we have our safety and parlor matches.

5. OTHER OLD CUSTOMS. It was most common to travel on horseback, and some-

times the wife sat behind her husband on a cushion called a pillion. Thus they would travel long distances to church, market or social gathering.

The pipes of the early settlers were home-made of cobs or freestone, with elder stems. Dried mullein leaves mixed with mint were quite generally used instead of tobacco, and the women often smoked as well as the men.

The dead were borne to the grave in a lumber wagon or on ox sleds, frequently wrapped in buffalo robes. Now all is changed, and each year brings its advance in every department of our life.



Old Vermont Church

EXTRACT FROM "UNCLE LISHA'S SHOP"

ROWLAND ROBINSON

SAM LOVELL hunted bee trees one afternoon. He had found two trees and had cut the letters "S. L." deep in the bark when it was time to go home. He took his course through the pathless woods, stopping now and then to rest on a log or knoll that seemed with its cushion of moss to be set on purpose for him.

During one of these halts, when half way through the woods, he heard a cry so strange that he paused to listen. Once more the wail struck his ear; whether far away, or only faint and near, he could not tell. "Well," said he, "it may be a panther, or perhaps it's nothing but a blue-jay that has struck a new noise," and he went on, pausing a little at times to locate the voice, which finally ceased.

"If I had a gun, I'd go and see what kind of a creature is making it," he said; then half forgot it. He had come to where he got glimpses of the broad daylight through the forest's western border, and where long glints of the western sun gilded patches of ferns and wood plants and last year's sere leaves.

His quick wood-sight fell upon a little bright colored Indian basket overturned in a tuft of ferns. There were a few blackberries in it and others spilled beside it. "Why," he said, picking it up, "that is the basket I gave little Polly Purington last year! It hasn't been dropped long, for the berries are fresh and there is a leaf that is scarcely wilted. She dropped it, for there are

some puckerberries, and no one but a child would pick them. How came the little thing away up here?"

Then he heard men's voices calling and answering in the woods far away to his left. "She is lost!" he cried, "and that was she I heard. What a fool I am!" He dropped his bee box,



Valley Scene near Castleton, Showing Bird Mountain

marking the spot with a glance, and sped back into the forest.

He spent no time in looking for traces of the child's passage here, but hurried back to the place from which the strange cry had seemed to come, listening as he glided silently along. He knew that if she had not sunk down with fright, she would be circling away after the manner of lost persons, from where he had heard her.

He moved more slowly now, and scanned every foot of forest floor about him. He at last

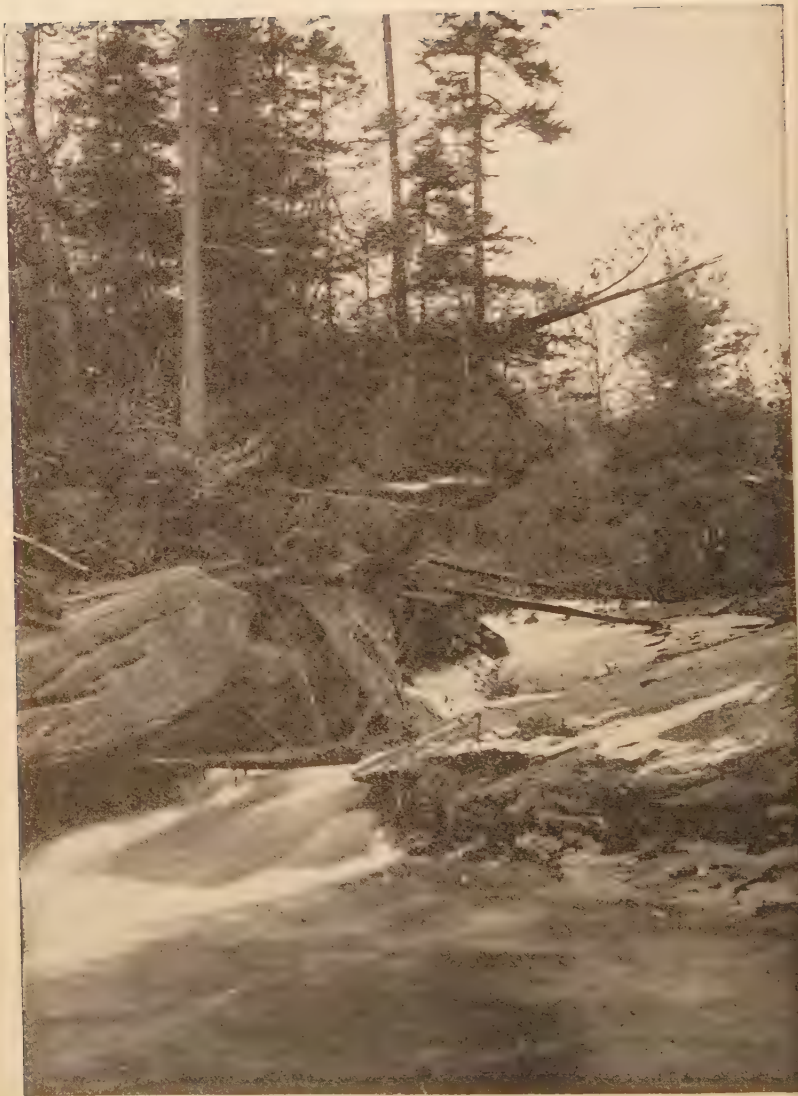
saw a broken-down stock of ginseng, its red berries crushed by a foot-step, and found on a bush beyond, a thread of calico, then a small foot-print in the mold. He was sure of her course now, and thought she could not be far off.

He did not call, for he knew with what terror even men are sometimes crazed when lost in the woods, when familiar sounds are strange and terrible. While for a moment he stood listening, he heard a sudden swish of the leaves and crash of undergrowth, and then caught sight of a wild little form scurrying and tumbling through the green and gray haze of shrubs and saplings.

He never stalked a November partridge so carefully as he went forward now. Not a twig snapped under his foot, nor branch sprang backward with a swish louder than the beat of an owl's wing. There was no sign in glance or motion that he saw, as he passed it, the terror-stricken little face that stared out from a thicket of yew.

Sure now that she was within reach, he turned slowly and said softly, "Why, Sis, is this you? Don't you know me, Sam Lovell? Here is your little basket that you dropped down yonder, but I am afraid the berries are all spilled." And then he had her sobbing and moaning in his strong arms.





A Vermont Trout Stream

CHAPTER XV

EARLY SCHOOLS

1. COLLEGES. The University of Vermont, at Burlington, was incorporated in 1791, the year Vermont entered the Union, and Middlebury College in 1800. By that time eight county grammar schools and academies had been incorporated.

2. GUILFORD AND BENNINGTON. Public schools were established in all the towns soon



Old Courthouse and Church at Bennington Center

after their settlement. The proprietors of Guilford set apart 350 acres of land for the support of schools before a settlement was begun. The people of Bennington had school districts and had voted a school tax two years after the first clearings were made in the woods.

3. OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS. In 1773 we find that the people of Chester voted to build a school

house twenty-two feet long by eighteen feet wide. The first school house in South Randolph was described as twenty-one feet long by sixteen feet wide, with three windows; and only a few years later, as they then had more than eighty pupils in their school, they had to build a larger school house, twenty-four by eighteen feet, with seven windows, each with twenty lights of glass, six by eight inches. The



Original Building of the University
of Vermont

schools were large because families were large. In one district in Clarendon, about 1797, eight families sent ninety-nine children to the district school.

4. THE TEACHER'S PAY. Money was scarce and the teacher was paid mostly in work. Matthew

Sterling taught school in a log house at Salisbury until a new school house could be built, and the people of the town cleared his land and sowed his seed, while their children were learning to read and write.

In 1798 the people in a school district in Windham voted to pay the school mistress fifty cents a week, in butter, wheat, rye, corn and salts. The butter was figured at twelve and a half cents a pound, wheat at fifty-four cents a bushel, rye at sixty-seven cents a bushel, corn at fifty cents a bushel, and salts at three and a third cents a pound. As school was then kept

six days a week, the teacher earned four pounds of butter, or perhaps fifteen pounds of salts, for a week's pay. The "salts" were potassium salts, or lye, which was used for making soap and for soda. It was made by draining water through ashes and then boiling it down much as sap is boiled into maple sugar. It was with such salts



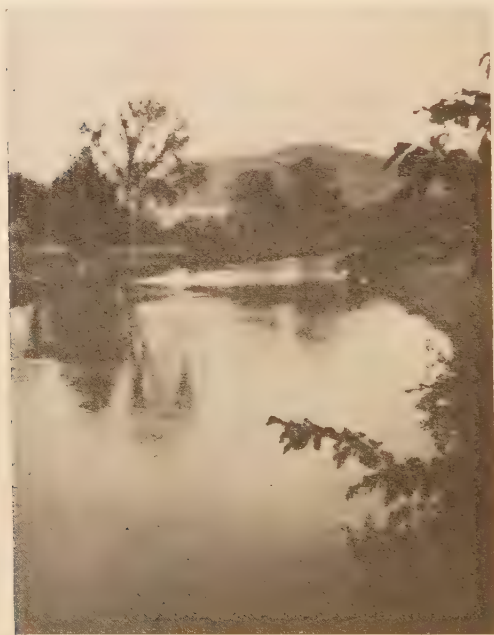
Old Schoolroom

as these that the people of Dummerston paid for their powder and lead and flints in 1774.

5. THE STUDIES. Not as many branches of study were taught in the old times as now. Reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three, or proportion, were thought to be enough, though some women teachers taught the girls sewing.

6. LIFE OF A TEACHER. Miss Lydia Chamberlin of Litchfield, Conn., came to Newbury, making most of the journey on the ice of the Connecticut river. She came to visit her uncle, who kept the ferry to Haverhill, N. H. At Newbury she found

things so different from what she had been accustomed to in her own home, that she hardly knew how to stay even for one night, but she soon began to like the way they lived there.



A Typical Vermont Valley Scene

Though in all her life she had attended school but half a day, by her own efforts she had learned reading and writing and a little arithmetic, so the next summer she stayed on and taught the district school. As there was no looking-glass in the house, when Miss Chamberlin dressed for school or for meeting, on pleasant mornings she would go down to the ferry and look over the side of the boat into the water to see if her toilet was properly made.

CHAPTER XVI

EARLY VERMONT JUDGES

1. NATHANIEL CHIPMAN. One of the early leaders in Vermont was Nathaniel Chipman. As a boy, in Salisbury, Conn., he worked on the farm, with his Puritan father, who was very strict in his control of home affairs. Early to bed and early to rise was the rule for all in the family, but there was time in the long winter evenings to read books from the town library and talk about what had been read. The pastor at Salisbury helped him to fit himself for college, and he entered Yale in 1773, when he was twenty-one. Having a sound mind in a sound body, and a regular way of doing all his work, he was able to do more than others of his class there.

In the spring of 1777, Nathaniel left his studies to join the Revolutionary army and was one of those who spent that hard winter at Valley Forge. But a soldier's pay was then so small that a man could not live on it unless he had money of his own to help out; having no such money, Nathaniel was obliged to leave the army in the fall of 1778. He studied law in Connecticut, and then went to Tinmouth, Vt., where his father was living. Vermont's leading men recognized his ability and welcomed him to the group that were working for the new State. For six years he represented the State in the United States Senate.

Judge Chipman lived to be ninety years old, spending the latter part of his life quietly at Tinmouth, when deafness kept him from public duty. Even while busy with public duties, he

found time to write, and his Principles of Government made him famous in both America and Europe. The State has honored the memory of this learned leader by a monument placed at Tinmouth in 1873.

2. THEOPHILUS HARRINGTON. Judge Theophilus Harrington was born in Rhode Island in 1762, and came to Clarendon in 1785. He held many public offices and became famous as a judge of the supreme court of Vermont. Many stories

are told of his odd ways and sayings. It is said that he used to go into court barefooted.

Many cases came before his court in which the right of a person to the land he was living on was questioned. In order to prove his right to the land it was necessary to trace the title back to some one to whom the colonial governor of New Hampshire had granted land, and whose name



Monument Erected by the State at the Grave
of Judge Harrington in Chippenhook

was in the charter of the town. This was called tracing to the original proprietor or first owner.

One time a different kind of a case came before Judge Harrington. A slave had escaped and had been captured in Vermont, and the owner asked for a warrant which would give him power to take the slave back with him. The escape of the slave was described in court, and the master showed the bill of sale of the slave, and back of that, of the slave's mother. But the judge only said, "You do not go back to the original proprietor." The coolness of the judge tried the patience of the other party, who asked, "What, then, would your honor have?" "A bill of sale from God Almighty," was the prompt reply. As no such paper could be shown the trembling negro was, by order of court, set free.

People in England heard of this reply and placed a tablet in Westminster Abbey in honor of the Vermont judge who thought it not right for any man to own a slave.

3. ROYALL TYLER. Another Judge, who was a very interesting man, was Chief Justice Royall Tyler. He came of a prosperous Boston family, was a graduate of Harvard College, served in the American Revolution as an aide and Major on the staff of General Sullivan, became a Massachusetts lawyer and once happened to be sent by the Governor of that State on a public errand to Vermont. He remembered that visit and in 1790 he decided to settle in Guilford. Handsome and of pleasing manners, he made friends quickly. Men saw that he was an accomplished lawyer and in 1801 the Vermont Legislature made him one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In 1807 he was promoted to Chief Justice. He was re-elected many times. He was both learned and merry.

Fond of the company of old and young, full of jokes, ready at speaking, skillful at writing in prose or in rhyme, he made himself a favorite with all classes and ages. Young and old alike looked up to him not only as a fine gentleman and an upright and wise judge but as a dear friend. People began to think that no great Fourth of July celebration could be held in Vermont unless Judge Tyler was on hand to make them laugh with a funny speech and to write some of his bright verses which they could all join in singing to familiar tunes. A good many of his verses have been printed. He wrote and published several books, among which were two volumes of reports of cases in the Supreme Court, and an entertaining novel called "The Algerine Captive." He was the very first American to write a comedy that was produced on the professional stage. This play was called "The Contrast." In 1801 Judge Tyler moved to Brattleboro, where he and his charming wife and family did much to make Brattleboro society cultivated and delightful. Generous, lovable and brilliant, Chief Justice Tyler was one of the happiest human influences that ever blessed Vermont.

Professor Tupper of the University of Vermont once said that it seemed as if when Royall Tyler was born all the fairies of wit and mirth and laughter must have been present and cast over him their playful, magic spell. It is pleasant to think so. But with them, if they were there, and with them planning for his future, were the fairies of love, kindness and justice.

LITTLE JERRY THE MILLER

JOHN G. SAXE

Beneath the hill you may see the mill
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

Year after year, early and late,
Alike in summer and winter weather,
He pecked the stones and calked the gate,
And mill and miller grew old together.

“Little Jerry!”—’twas all the same,
They loved him well who called him so;
And whether he’d ever another name,
Nobody ever seemed to know.

’Twas “Little Jerry, come grind my rye,”
And “Little Jerry, come grind my wheat;”
And “Little Jerry” was still the cry,
From matron bold and maiden sweet.

’Twas “Little Jerry” on every tongue,
And so the simple truth was told;
For Jerry was little when he was young,
And Jerry was little when he was old.

But what in size he chanced to lack,
That Jerry made up in being strong;
I’ve seen a sack upon his back
As thick as the miller, and quite as long.

Always busy, and always merry,
Always doing his very best,
A notable wag was little Jerry,
Who uttered well his standing jest.

How Jerry lived is known to fame,
But how he died there's none may know;
One autumn day the rumor came,
"The brook and Jerry are very low."

And then 'twas whispered, mournfully,
The leech had come, and he was dead,
And all the neighbors flocked to see;
"Poor little Jerry!" was all they said.

They laid him in his earthy bed,
His miller's coat his only shroud;
"Dust to dust," the parson said,
And all the people wept aloud.

For he had shunned the deadly sin,
And not a grain of over-toll
Had ever dropped into his bin,
To weigh upon his parting soul.

Beneath the hill there stands the mill,
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

[NOTE.—Perhaps it may add to the interest of this selection to know that the description, both of the man and the mill, is quite true. "Little Jerry" was a small Frenchman of great strength, wit and good nature, for many years a miller for Saxe's father in Highgate, Vt. His surname was written "Goodheart" in the mill books.]



CHAPTER XVII

VERMONT AT THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

1. VERMONT BECOMES A STATE. When the Revolutionary war closed, in 1783, Vermont had a government of her own and was not in debt,



The Kind of Money Used in 1776

taxes were low, and admission to the United States seemed of less importance, than when application had first been made. The people of New York, who had opposed Vermont, gave up their claims there, however, and in 1791, one hundred years after the settlement at Vernon, and three hundred years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Vermont was admitted to the Union.

2. GROWTH OF VERMONT. Vermont was growing very rapidly. The state had twice as many people in 1800 as in 1790. There was plenty of good land for sale, and work for all to do; new houses, barns, mills, and buildings of every kind



Ye Faste Maile of ye Olden Tyme

were needed. New farms had to be cut out of the woods and more land had to be cleared on the old farms. Roads and bridges had to be made, all through the state.

3. THE MAILS. The mail routes show us something about the roads of that time. In 1791 Vermont had five postoffices of her own, at Bennington, Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor, and Newbury. Anthony Haswell of Bennington was postmaster general. The mail routes were from Bennington to Rutland; from Bennington to Newbury, through Brattleboro and Windsor; and from Bennington to Albany, N. Y., where the Vermont mail route was connected with that of the United States. Over each of these routes the mail was carried once a week by a rider on horseback. At that time the United States had only seventy-five postoffices. There are now more than fifty thousand (five hundred in Vermont), and 44,000 rural



free delivery routes carry the mail into remote sections of our country.

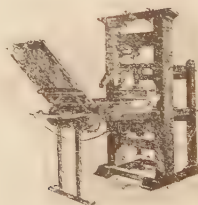
4. LAKE TRANSPORTATION. The steamer Vermont, the second successful steamboat ever built, was in use on Lake Champlain before the War of 1812, and sailing vessels were gradually displaced by steamboats for all lake traffic.

5. EARLY PRINTING. The first printing press located in Vermont was set up at Dresden, now Hanover, N. H. Dresden, with fifteen other towns east of the Connecticut river, withdrew from New Hampshire and at a session of the Vermont Assembly held June 11, 1778, was admitted to Vermont. Then at a session of the Vermont Assembly held at Windsor, Vt., October 10, 1778, it was "voted and resolved that Judah Paddock (Spooner) and Alden Spooner be and are hereby appointed printers to the General Assembly of the State." The first items printed by the Spooners on this press were blank commissions. This press was the official Vermont press. On it were printed proclamations by Governor Thomas Chittenden, the first general code of the Laws of Vermont, works by Ethan and Ira Allen, and publications relating to Dartmouth College.

The press on which these publications were printed was the famous Stephen Dayer press, the first printing press to be located in this country. It was brought from England in 1638 and is now preserved in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier. From Dresden it was removed to Westminster, probably in 1780, where it was used for the printing of the first number of the Vermont Gazette or Green Mountain Post

Boy, which appeared February 12, 1781. This was, as far as is now known, the first newspaper printed on soil now a part of Vermont. The press was removed to Windsor in 1783 by George Hough and Alden Spooner. This same year Anthony Haswell established a press in Bennington. Presses were later set up in many of the smaller Vermont towns, as Barnard, Danville, Peacham, Weathersfield, Fair Haven. The larger places, like Brattleboro, Montpelier, Burlington and Rutland also had presses very early.

6. LIBRARIES. Public libraries were established very early in many towns. The story of the Brookfield library gives a good idea of their influence on the lives of the people.



BROOKFIELD AND ITS LIBRARY

(By Mrs. Luna Sprague Peck)

1. SETTLEMENT. The first settlement in Brookfield was made in 1779, by Captain Shubel Cross who cleared a portion of the fertile land in the beautiful valley of the second branch of the White River. Mrs. Cross received one hundred acres of land from the town as the first woman to settle within its limits. For several years this family were the only settlers, but others came in very rapidly during the next few years, mostly from Connecticut; a resolute, capable, hardy and God-fearing band of men and women.

And the people grew in numbers;
Whirring mills upon the streams
Roused the slumber of the valley
Into more ambitious dreams.

2. THE LIBRARY. The people of Brookfield felt the need of improvement in reading and education, and fourteen years after the first settlement when the population of the town numbered four hundred and but few small settlements had been made in the adjoining towns, articles of agreement constituting the Public Library of Brookfield were made, and signed with forty-eight names.

For those sturdy sun-burned toilers,
Thirsting for a wider culture
Than their well-read books afforded,
Met in council with their pastor.
Long and earnest was the meeting
Of those leaders, clad in homespun,

But the germ was firmly rooted,
Watched and ever wisely tended,
That has rendered glad fruition
To the century that followed.
In the constitution drafted,
Read and signed by every member,
Each was pledged to rule his conduct,
Use his influence in dealing
That in all things so relating
"Piety might be promoted
And the furtherance of knowledge."

Sixteen shillings—two dollars and sixty-seven cents—was the first fee for membership, and the sole financial basis of the library for a long time. The records of the library show that not a single regular meeting of its members has been omitted in the one hundred and four years of its existence [article written in 1897], a record of which its members are justly proud.

3. BROOKFIELD'S CONTRIBUTION. The population of Brookfield steadily increased until 1840, when its highest mark of 1789 inhabitants was reached. Since that time it has decreased in about the same proportion, the census of 1890 showing but 991 [860 in 1920]. The influence of the public library is shown in the fact that twenty men of Brookfield have prepared for the ministry, and as many for other professions, while more than seventy young persons have graduated from our State normal schools. During the civil war, Brookfield placed one hundred and fifty men in the field.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE WAR OF 1812

1. VERMONT'S PART IN THE WAR. There was little to call the attention of the people of Vermont to national affairs until the War of 1812 with Great Britain, which continued more than two years. Three thousand men were called out from Vermont at the beginning of the war, and many more went before it closed.



The war was fought for the protection of American sailors, who were sometimes taken off our ships and forced to serve in the British navy against France, on the principle, once an Englishman, always an Englishman.

The northern division of the American army fought on Lake Champlain against the British in Canada, with headquarters at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Burlington. Lieutenant Thomas Macdonough was in command of the American fleet on the lake, which in 1814 defeated a larger British force.

A large number of Green Mountain Boys were also stationed as far west as the Niagara river, where they did good service under General Winfield Scott.

2. GENERAL SCOTT AND THE VERMONTERS. Several years after the war General Scott stopped at Richmond, Vt., on a muster day, when all the militia of the western part of the State were

drilling on the meadow there, under the command of General Coleman. General Scott inquired for all his old comrades, and told how bravely they had fought at Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, against the best soldiers of England. Sergeant William Humphrey of Richmond listened with tears of joy flowing down his cheeks. After he had praised them all, he said to him, "There is one name you have forgotten to mention."



Old Glory on Display

"Whom have I forgotten?" said General Scott, and Humphrey replied, "The bravest of them all—one Winfield Scott."

3. THE EFFECT ON TRADE. Trade with Canada was forbidden during the war, and so people near Lake Champlain formed the habit of trading with the merchants of Troy, Albany and New York and kept it when the war closed. Some new manufactures also started in Vermont, making it unnecessary to go outside so much for needed articles.

CHAPTER XIX

THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

1. CHANGES. When Samuel Champlain first entered Vermont, the whole state was a great forest. There were mountains just as now, and the brooks and rivers, lakes and ponds, have not greatly changed; but very few people lived here—even the Indians came only in summer to hunt and fish. There have been many changes since then. The first highways ran along the mountain-sides,



The Old Mail Coach

and the farms and villages were on high land, where there were springs and the land was well drained. Until clearing had let the sunshine in, the valleys were likely to be swampy, and besides people liked a good lookout.

Some of these early farms where people once lived have again become forests, where trees grow instead of grass and grain, and partridges instead of chickens, and where once there were busy villages, not a building is now to be seen; while

cities have sprung up, and flourishing villages and hamlets appear, where forests and small farms were found not long ago.

2. RAILROADS. Nothing caused greater changes in Vermont than the opening of the railroad lines. The first passenger train in the state



Bingham Falls, Mt. Mansfield

ran from White River Junction to Rutland in 1848, and other lines were built almost immediately. Before the railroad came, men hunted on the land where the station in the city of Rutland now stands. It was a great swamp, and large piles had to be driven into the ground to build the station.

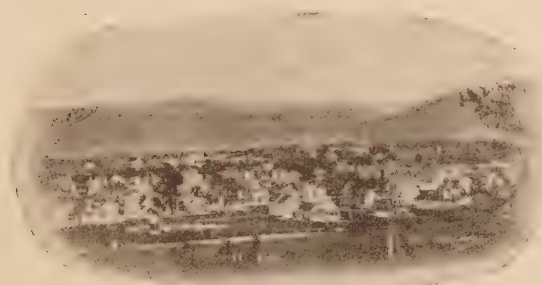
The ground where the village of White River Junction now stands, with its dwellings, its shops,

its stores, its offices, its hotels, its banks, its schools, and its churches, was an open meadow when the rails were first laid there in 1847. Changes as great have occurred in other places.

On the site of the village of Island Pond, of nearly two thousand people, squirrels and muskrats lived when the surveyors for the railroad first camped there, and in summer the deer came daily to the pond to drink.

Vermonters can now easily go by rail in a day to the places from which their great grandfathers came to the state on foot or horseback, or by ox-team, taking a very long time for the journey. In 1801, fifty hours were required to carry the mail from Burlington to Windsor; by rail four hours is sufficient. Most of the articles produced in the western part of the state were carried away by water, and most of the things bought were brought in that way, before the railroads. From that time, business and pleasure led many people to use the cars.

John G. Saxe tells us what amusement he sometimes found in "riding on the rail."



Rutland Valley and Killington Peak

RHYME OF THE RAIL

JOHN G. SAXE

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale,—
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail!

Men of different "stations"
In the eye of Fame
Here are very quickly
Coming to the same.
High and lowly people,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level
Traveling together!

Gentlemen in shorts
Looming very tall;
Gentlemen at large
Talking very small;
Gentlemen in tights
With a loose-ish mien;
Gentlemen in gray
Looking rather green.

Gentlemen quite old
Asking for the news;
Gentlemen in black
In a fit of blues;

Gentlemen in claret
Sober as a vicar,
Gentlemen in tweed
Dreadfully in liquor!

Stranger on the right
Looking very sunny,
Obviously reading
Something rather funny.
Now the smiles are thicker,
Wonder what they mean?
Faith,—he's got the Knicker-
Bocker Magazine!

Stranger on the left
Closing up his peepers,
Now he snores amain,
Like the Seven Sleepers;
At his feet a volume
Gives the explanation,
How the man grew stupid
From "Association!"

Ancient maiden lady
Anxiously remarks
That there must be peril
'Mong so many sparks;
Roguish-looking fellow,
Turning to the stranger,
Says it's his opinion
She is out of danger!

Woman with her baby
Sitting vis-a-vis;
Baby keeps a squalling.
Woman looks at me,

Asks about the distance,
Says it's tiresome talking,
Noises of the cars
Are so very shocking!

Market woman careful
Of the precious casket,
Knowing eggs are eggs,
Tightly holds her basket;
Feeling that a smash,
If it came, would surely
Sends her eggs to pot
Rather prematurely!

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale;
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail!



3. FIRST USE OF ANAESTHETICS. Dr. Horace Wells, who was born in Hartford, Vt., was the first to use anaesthetics to deaden pain. While practicing dentistry in Hartford, Conn., he heard a lecture by Dr. C. Q. Colton, a native of Georgia, Vt., illustrated by experiments, on the effects of nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas." Dr. Wells thought of making practical use of the discovery, experimented successfully on himself, and began at once to use it on his patients. Ether, chloroform, cocaine, are later discoveries for the same purpose of making patients temporarily insensible to pain.

The use of anaesthetics is the greatest medical discovery of modern times, and the lives of many have been saved by operations that would have been impossible without them.

4. POVERTY YEAR. The year 1816 was very cold, and was long known as "Poverty Year." There was frost every month in the year, snow fell in June, and frosts cut down the growing corn and other crops.

Among the few farmers in New England who had a good crop of corn was Thomas Bellows, the man for whom Bellows Falls was named. He lived in Walpole, N. H., a town just across the Connecticut River from Bellows Falls and Westminster. As he had more than he needed for his own use, what he had to spare he sold in small quantities at the same price as in years of plenty, to men who needed it for their families and could pay for it only in day labor.

One day a speculator called on Mr. Bellows to inquire his price for corn. He was much surprised to learn that it was no more than in years of plenty and said he would take all Mr. Bellows

had to spare. "You cannot have it," said the farmer. "If you want a bushel for your family, you can have it at my price, but no man can buy of me to speculate, in this year of scarcity." Some years later the incident was put into verse by George B. Bartlett.



THE OLD SQUIRE

GEORGE B. BARTLETT

In the time of the sorrowful famine year,
When crops were scanty and bread was dear,

The good Squire's fertile and sheltered farm
In the valley nestled secure from harm.

For the Walpole hills, in their rugged might,
Softened the chill winds' deathly blight,

So the sweet Connecticut's peaceful stream
Reflected the harvest's golden gleam:

And the buyers gathered with eager greed,
To speculate on the poor man's need.

But the good Squire said, "It is all in vain;
No one with money can buy my grain.

But he who is hungry may come and take
An ample store for the giver's sake."

The good old man to his rest has gone,
But his fame still shines in the golden corn,

For every year in its ripening grain,
The grand old story was told again

Of him whose treasure was laid away
In the banks that seven-fold interest pay;

For to feed the hungry and clothe the poor
Is a speculation that's always sure.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1840

(By D. K. Simonds, Manchester)

Young people sometimes get excited over an election, but they can have little idea of the great excitement over the election in 1840. For three or four years there had been very hard times all over the country, nearly all the banks had failed, money was very scarce, and poor people had nothing to do and very little to eat.

The political party in charge of the government had been in power a long time; and when



Early Backwoods House

hard times come the blame is always laid upon the party in power, whether justly or unjustly. At this time, the opposition, or Whig party, claimed that the party in power were to blame for the hard times, and that if they were kept in power longer, the country would be entirely ruined.

Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, was re-nominated by his party and the Whigs nominated General William Henry Harrison for president and John Tyler for vice-president. The opposition to Harrison made fun of him, by claiming that he lived in a log cabin and drank nothing but cider. The Whigs took up this as their war-cry and made the most of it.

Vermonters were very wide awake at this election and decided to hold a mass meeting and invite Daniel Webster, one of the greatest orators and statesmen that ever lived, to address it.

To give the people on both sides of the mountain a chance to attend the meeting, it was held in the mountains in the town of Stratton, on the line between Windham and Bennington counties.

Great preparations were made for the event. Nearly every town within fifty miles built a log cabin which, by horses or oxen, accompanied by nearly all the men and boys in town, was drawn up the mountain to Stratton.

One cabin had twenty-six yokes of oxen, representing the number of states in the Union at that time, the forward pair being small steers labeled New Hampshire, a small state from which little was then expected.

Such shouting and singing was never heard before. "Log cabins and Hard Cider!" "Van, Van is a used-up man!" "Tippecanoe and Tyler,

too!" rent the air. General Harrison had won a noted battle in fighting the Indians at Tippecanoe river in Indiana, some years before, and was called "Old Tippecanoe."

Many had to camp out over night on the way, but they did not mind that; it was all the more fun. On the great day many thousands had assembled in the little clearing on the eastern slope of the Green Mountains in Stratton. Web-



Green Mountain Club Clubhouse, on the Long Trail

ster was there and ate his dinner from a shingle like the others, there being no plates.

When all was ready, he mounted a stump and delivered his speech. No doubt it was a good one, as all his speeches were, but there were no short-hand reporters then and only the first sentence is remembered.

It must have been worth going miles to hear "the god-like Daniel," as he was called, say: "Fellow Citizens:—I have come to meet you among the clouds." It was indeed like Jove meeting with his council amid the clouds on Mount Olympus; and people now living, who attended the great meeting, never tire of telling how they heard Daniel Webster speak on Stratton mountain.



Downer's Glen

CHAPTER XX

THE CIVIL WAR

1. THE CAUSE. Let us learn how there came to be a war. Black men were brought to this country from Africa and sold as slaves, almost as early as white people came. At the time of the Revolutionary War there were negro



Charge of Vermonters at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. General George J. Stannard with Second Vermont Brigade, 1863

slaves in every one of the thirteen States of the United States. Vermont, however, declared slavery unlawful in her original constitution, adopted in 1777.

Many people in all parts of the country thought slavery was wrong, and in a few years it had been abolished in all the Northern States. In the South, however, slavery was very profitable, and there was no thought of giving it up. There were many disputes between the people in the

North and South in regard to slavery, and especially about whether it should be allowed in new states that were added to the Union.

2. ELECTION OF LINCOLN. In 1856 a political party was formed for the special purpose of preventing the admission of any more slave states. John C. Fremont was nominated by them for president, and Vermont sent electors to vote for him. He was not elected, but in the fall of 1860 this party did succeed in electing Abraham Lincoln president of the United States. As soon as it became known that Lincoln had been elected president, the leaders in the slave states began to make plans to leave the Union, in order to protect their slave property. Although nothing had been said as yet about disturbing slavery in the states already in the Union, they thought the new party would surely try to abolish it altogether when it came into power. President Buchanan, who was to hold office until March, was supposed to be in sympathy with the slaveholders.

President Lincoln was to take his office March 4, 1861. Before that time arrived, South Carolina first, and several other Southern States, by vote of their legislatures, declared themselves out of the Union known as the United States of America, and formed a new Union, which they called the Confederate States of America. This seemed to the North an attempt to destroy the government.



General George J. Stannard

3. THE WAR BEGINS. April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, near Charleston, S. C., was attacked by Confederate soldiers, and surrendered to them April 14. On the day of the surrender President Lincoln called for 75,000 soldiers to defend the nation. Vermont's first quota was 780 men. They were mustered from all parts of the state into camps near the large towns, as Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Burlington, and Rutland, where they were drilled and armed and put in charge of proper officers, and then sent to Fortress Monroe, Va. Before the war was over thirty-five thousand Vermonters had been mustered into service. They all bore their parts well, and at Gettysburg and on many other battlefields, they showed themselves worthy descendants of the Green Mountain Boys who fought at Hubbardton, Bennington and Saratoga.

4. MEMORIAL DAY. On May 30 of each year the old soldiers gather with their friends to strew flowers on the graves of their comrades, and to tell of the deeds they performed in the Civil War, which preserved the Union, and freed all slaves forever. Let us never forget the flag so many have fought to uphold.



THE AMERICAN FLAG

DRAKE & HALLECK

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light:
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land!

Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe that falls before us—
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!



Julia C. R. Dorr

THE LAST OF SIX

JULIA C. R. DORR

Come in; you are welcome, neighbor; all day I've been
alone,
And heard the wailing, wintry wind sweep by with
bitter moan;
And to-night beside my lonely fire, I mutely wonder why
I, who once wept as others weep, sit here with tearless
eye.

To-day this letter came to me. At first I could not brook
Upon the unfamiliar lines by strangers penned, to look;
The dread of evil tidings shook my soul with wild
alarm,—

But Harry's in the hospital, and has only lost an arm.

He is the last—the last of six brave boys as e'er were
seen!

How short, to memory's vision, seem the years that lie
 between
This hour and those most blessed ones, when round this
 hearth's bright blaze
They charmed their mother's heart and eye with all
 their pretty ways!

My William was the eldest son, and he was first to go.
It did not at all surprise me, for I knew it would be so,
From that fearful April Sunday when the news from
 Sumter came,
And his lips grew white as ashes, while his eyes were
 all aflame.

He sprang to join the three months' men. I could not
 say him nay,
Though my heart stood still within me when I saw him
 march away;
At the corner of the street he smiled, and waved the
 flag he bore;—
I never saw him smile again—he was slain at Baltimore.

They sent his body back to me, and as we stood around
His grave, beside his father's, in yonder burial-ground,
John laid his hand upon my arm and whispered,
 "Mother dear,
I have Willy's work and mine to do. I cannot loiter
 here."

I turned and looked at Paul, for he and John were twins,
 you know,
Born on a happy Christmas, four-and-twenty years ago;
I looked upon them both, while my tears fell down like
 rain,
For I knew what one had spoken, had been spoken by
 the twain.

In a month or more they left me,—the merry, handsome boys,

Who had kept the old house ringing with their laughter, fun, and noise.

Then James came home to mind the farm; my younger sons were still

Mere children, at their lessons in the school-house on the hill.

O days of weary waiting! O days of doubt and dread!

I feared to read the papers, or to see the lists of dead;

But when full many a battle-storm had left them both unharmed,

I taught my foolish heart to think the double lives were charmed.

Their colonel since has told me that no braver boys than they

Ever rallied round the colors, in the thickest of the fray;

Upon the wall behind you their swords are hanging still,—

For John was killed at Fair Oaks, and Paul at Malvern Hill.

Then came the dark days, darker than any known before;

There was another call for men,—“three hundred thousand more”;

I saw the cloud on Jamie’s brow grow deeper day by day.

I shrank before the impending blow, and scarce had strength to pray.

And yet at last I bade him go, while on my cheek and brow

His loving tears and kisses fell; I feel them even now,
Though the eyes that shed the tears, and the lips so
 warm on mine
Are hidden under southern sands, beneath a blasted
 pine!

He did not die 'mid battle-smoke, but for a weary year
He languished in close prison walls, a prey to hope and
 fear;
I dare not trust myself to think of the fruitless pangs
 he bore,
My brain grows wild when in my dreams I count his
 sufferings o'er.

Only two left! I thought the worst was surely over
 then;
But lo! at once my school-boy sons sprang up before me
 —men!
They heard their brothers' martyr blood call from the
 hallowed ground;
A loud, imperious summons that all other voices
 drowned.

I did not say a single word. My very heart seemed dead.
What could I do but take the cup, and bow my weary
 head
To drink the bitter draught again? I dared not hold
 them back;
I would as soon have tried to check the whirlwind on its
 track.

You know the rest. At Cedar Creek my Frederick
 bravely fell;
They say his young arm did its work right nobly and
 right well;

His comrades breathe the hero's name with mingled love
and pride;

I miss the gentle blue-eyed boy, who frolicked at my side.

For me, I ne'er shall weep again. I think my heart is
dead,

I, who could weep for lighter griefs, have now no tears
to shed.

But read this letter, neighbor. There is nothing to
alarm,

For Harry's in the hospital, and has only lost an arm!



Vermont Monument at Gettysburg



Vermont Mountain and Stream

CHAPTER XXI

INDUSTRIES

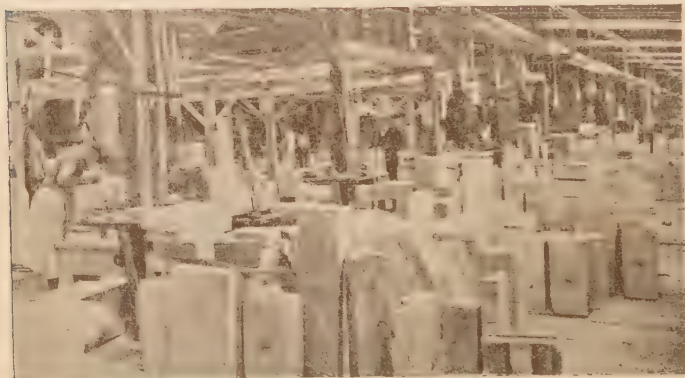
Vermont leads the world in the production of marble, granite and talc; is second in the production of slate; manufactures more scales than all the rest of the country. Wire spring clothes-



pins are supplied to the world by Washington county. Wire screening is produced in great quantity at Burlington, and road maps at Chester. The manufacture of machine tools, news paper, woolen and worsted, toys, flour and cornmeal is also important. In the last seventy-five years the value of these manufactured products has increased eight-fold. As water power, which can be converted into electric power, is so abundant, and markets so near, the limit seems very far away.

VERMONT MARBLE

2. The quarrying of marble in Vermont began very early. The first quarry we know of was that opened up in 1785 at Dorset, where marble is still taken out. It is said that people came a hundred miles to get the beautiful marble blocks to use in their fireplaces, and other quarries were soon in operation. At Bennington there is a marble gravestone on which the date of death is given as 1768.



A Marble Mill

Marble has since grown to be one of the chief industries of the state. The largest company in the world producing marble has its headquarters at Proctor, with outside plants and quarries at Rutland, West Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury, Danby, Dorset, Manchester, Roxbury and Swanton, Vt., and in Alaska. Vermont marble is used in cemeteries all over the country, as well as for building interiors, and many beautiful buildings and monuments have been built of it. The Arlington Memorial is built of the white marble of Danby.

Rutland also produces pure white marble, as well as blue, running into a green vein. A beautiful dark mottled green is taken out at Roxbury and Rochester, and at Clarendon a nearly white marble clouded with green. Black is quarried at Isle La Motte and red at Swanton.

THE GRANITE INDUSTRY

(By Athol R. Bell, Montpelier)

3. One of Vermont's chief sources of wealth is granite, used principally for cemetery memorials and buildings. Back in the days of the pioneers the granite quarried at Barre was used extensively for millstones. In time its fame as a monumental stone transformed a quiet country village into one of the state's most thriving cities. The second state house, begun at Montpelier in 1833, was built of Barre granite.

Nearly all of the granite quarried in the state is manufactured at home. Thousands find employment in cutting and polishing this product. Imposing buildings and beautiful monuments of Vermont granite are to be found in every state in the Union.

Although granite abounds in several counties, the largest center of the quarrying and manufacturing industry is the Barre District, which includes Barre, Montpelier, Waterbury, Berlin and Northfield in Washington county, and Williamstown in Orange county.

Granite is found in large quantities in Woodbury. Much of it is manufactured in an adjoining town, Hardwick. Bethel is a building granite center and there are important deposits in Rye-gate. A green granite has been quarried quite

extensively in Windsor, and granite quarries in Newark, Sheffield, Derby, Dummerston and Kirby are being operated.

Few if any of Vermont's natural resources are yielding a larger revenue than granite. In recent years the annual production of finished monumental and building stone in Vermont granite has been valued at \$25,000,000 annually. The investment in developed quarries, cutting plants and machinery runs into many more millions.



Panel in Granite Monument to Burns at Barre

THE SLATE INDUSTRY

4. **SLATE.** Great veins of slate run under the western part of Rutland County, giving a peculiar color to rockledges, roads and streams. Extensive quarries have been opened up in Fair Haven, Castleton, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet. Hundreds of carloads of manufactured slate are taken out annually and shipped to all parts of our country,



Slate Quarry at Poultney

the color varying through many shades of purple, green and gray. The quarry pits become very deep and the large piles of slate beside them, topped by derricks, present a singular appearance.

Slate was first manufactured in Fair Haven, where Colonel Alanson Allen in 1845 began to quarry it for school slates and blackboards.

The large blocks of slate can be sawed and worked like lumber into proper size for sinks, counters and tiles. As it resists heat, slate is good for hearthstones and mantel-pieces. It is also useful for walls, floors and doorsteps. For

many years "marbleized" slate was very popular for mantels, table-tops and the like.

The principal present use of slate, however, is for roofing, which is fire proof and very durable. The standard thickness for roofing slate is three-sixteenth of an inch, but beautiful effects can be obtained by the use of slate of graduated thickness and random width, and by the choice of color to harmonize with architectural design. Slate is also crushed into granules and combined with other materials to produce flexible shingles and the powdered slate is used in paints and oilcloths.

THE KAOLIN WORKS OF MONKTON

(By J. D. Smith, Vergennes)

5. A hundred years ago, when most of the land was covered with a heavy forest, Stephen Barnum discovered in the south part of the town of Monkton, in northern Addison County, a place where the earth was white, in strange contrast with the adjoining land. The wise men of that day told Mr. Barnum that by some volcanic action, long ages before, a large mass of mineral, called feldspar, was there thrown to the surface, and that in after-pages this feldspar had gradually softened, become decomposed, and formed a white clay.

Some attempt was made to use this white clay in making earthenware, and also in making fire bricks, but such attempts were not successful. About thirty years ago, it was found that the clay could be used to advantage in the manufacture of wall paper, giving a body and finish to the paper which was a great improvement on the old methods, and since that time a large amount of

this clay, which is called kaolin, has been prepared for market and sent to different places in New England and New York.

Considerable gravel and sand are found mixed with the material and must be separated from it before it can be used; extensive works were established for this purpose upon a small stream of water, which is used to wash out the clay from the sand. The material, as it is dug from the clay bank, is thrown into a large reservoir, where it is stirred and kept in motion by steam power, and then floated out into long troughs, in which the sand gradually settles to the bottom, because it is heavier than the clay. The clay is drawn off into vats, from which it is taken to the drying house and spread on shelves until thoroughly dried, when it is pulverized and packed into barrels or paper bags and sent to market.

These kaolin works in Monkton are the most extensive of any in the State of Vermont. Two others are in successful operation in Bennington and Shaftsbury.

THE EAGLE SQUARE COMPANY OF SOUTH SHAFTSBURY

(By D. K. Simonds, Manchester)

6. EAGLE SQUARES. Every boy and girl has seen the large steel squares used by carpenters in their work, but very few know that these squares were first made in Vermont.

Owing to the long distance to the markets, and the poor roads, the early settlers of Vermont did very little manufacturing, except for their own use. There were mills for sawing boards in

almost every town, and small furnaces for making rough iron castings in a few towns where ore was plentiful.

Silas Hawes, a blacksmith of South Shaftsbury, thought he might make, from some worn steel saws that had come into his possession, a rule or measure better than anything then in use. After trying a few times, he made a "square," marked off into inches, and found it just the thing to measure and square work. He sent out a few by tin peddlers, and found the carpenters eager to buy them, and willing to pay several dollars for one. He obtained a patent, which the government gives to inventors to prevent other people from making the same article, and began making them in large quantities. This was soon after the War of 1812.

Mr. Hawes had little money and no rich friends to help him, but he worked early and late, and in a few years he was able to hire other men to work for him, and to erect a large building and put in machinery for making the squares, which by this time had found their way into every town and city in the country and brought great fame to their inventor. People came miles to see the wonderful forges and the showers of sparks flying from the heavy hammers, and to listen to the din made by the workmen. From this small beginning a large and prosperous business was built up.

Silas Hawes died many years ago, and The Eagle Square Company was formed to take his place; and squares are still made on the very same spot where the first square was made nearly a century ago.

7. AGRICULTURE. The soil of Vermont is very fertile, especially along the river valleys. Corn, oats, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, rye, wheat, beans, peas and other grains and vegetables are extensively cultivated, and apples are an important product, especially in lake regions.



A River Ferry

Many improvements in farming methods have come into use within the last fifty years, notably artificial fertilizers, and time-saving farm machinery, horse-drawn at first, but now run by tractors. Gasoline and electric machines save much labor and give the farmer more time for recreation and for the extension of operations.

Lumber and its manufactures are produced in large quantities, and Vermont furnishes more and better maple sugar than any other state in the Union, regardless of size. All these products find a ready market, especially in the large cities of Massachusetts and New York.



Maple Sugar Making in the Old Way



Maple Sugar Making with Modern Appliances

8. **DAIRY PRODUCTS.** The dairy industry is second only to agriculture. Vermont leads in the production of milk, and cream, butter and cheese are shipped to the cities in very large quantities.

9. **THE MORGAN HORSE.** The Morgan, which is of pure Vermont breed, is the ideal horse for the family or small farmer, where only one or two horses are kept. It is an intelligent animal, of rather small size and fine conformation, distinguished alike for strength and speed. The farmer can work these horses hard in the fields, and yet they will make a good showing for endurance and appearance on the road. The United States has established at Weybridge a farm of a thousand acres devoted to the breeding of Morgan horses.

10. **THE MERINO SHEEP.** Several thousand sheep were brought over from Spain and Portugal in 1809 by William Jarvis, United States Consul at Lisbon. The sheep-raising industry has lost some of its former importance in the state, but by skillful breeding the Merino has become a famous Vermont breed, noted for the quality of its wool.



CHAPTER XXII

STATE INSTITUTIONS

1. **INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.** In 1836 the Vermont Asylum for the Insane was opened at Brattleboro with ten patients, at a time when there were only ten such asylums in the United



Girls at State School, Brandon.

States. The State Asylum is now at Waterbury. The state, however, sends patients to the Brattleboro Retreat. The number of insane people in institutions varies, but there are not far from a thousand most of the time.

The feeble-minded are cared for at Vermont State School at Brandon. This is a new institution, constantly growing as the need is realized and buildings erected. In 1922 there were 162 children.

2. PUNISHMENT AND REFORM. A State Prison was built at Windsor in 1809, and has been frequently enlarged and improved. Less serious offenders are sent to the House of Correction, but at present this is incorporated in the institution at Windsor, and all men prisoners are held there by the state, except those serving short sentences in the county jails.

The jails are also used for the safe-keeping of prisoners until they are tried and their punishment is decided upon. The courts have authority to fine or imprison, or to put on probation if there is good prospect of reform without the punishment. All women prisoners are kept at Rutland.

Boys and girls are not sent to prison or House of Correction, whatever wrong they may do, because of the bad friends they might make there and the wrong ideas they might get from older criminals. They may, however, be sent to the Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes, to stay until they become of age. Here they are educated, and taught to earn an honest living. Sometimes the superintendent can place them in good homes.

3. WORK FOR CHILDREN. The state also cares for neglected children, in co-operation with the towns. Except for a small receiving home at Montpelier, however, these normal children are placed about the state in families, under oversight, so far as funds are voted by the Legislature for this purpose.

Blind children are boarded by the state in outside institutions.

Deaf children are educated at the Austine Institute at Brattleboro.

Children who are run down and have been exposed to tuberculosis are sent to the Preventorium at Pittsford for a good rest and setting-up.



Caverly Preventorium

4. OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Adult tuberculous patients are cared for in state hospitals at Pittsford and Waterbury.

The Vermont Soldiers' Home at Bennington testifies to the gratitude of the State for the services of her soldiers.



A Back Road

CHAPTER XXIII

OTHER WARS

1. **THE SPANISH WAR.** The American people sympathized with their neighbors in the island of Cuba in their struggle for liberty from the cruel government of Spain, partly because they remembered their own rebellion against England in 1775. They were, moreover, angered by the interruption to American trade with the island caused by the fighting there. Sympathy with the Cubans was aroused largely by the efforts of Senator Proctor of Vermont. February 15, 1898, the American battleship "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana, a Cuban city; and it was supposed that this was done by the Spaniards. War was declared April 18.

A regiment of fifty officers and nine hundred and eighty men was called into service from Vermont, but these men had no opportunity to show their fighting qualities as they remained in camp at Chickamauga, Tenn.

2. **TWO VERMONT ADMIRALS.** Admiral George Dewey, a native of Montpelier, was in command of the Pacific squadron that succeeded in destroying the ships of the enemy in the Philippines, in what is now known as the Battle of Manila Bay, one of the greatest of naval victories. There was no loss on the American side.

Charles E. Clark, a native of Bradford, afterwards Rear-Admiral, won a name for himself in this war. Captain Clark was in charge of the

battleship "Oregon," which succeeded in making the finest sailing record ever held by a battleship in the voyage from California to Santiago, Cuba. There was constant danger of meeting the Spaniards, and Captain Clark's bravery was as conspicuous as his skill. The ship was on time to take part in the battle of July 3, in which the entire Spanish fleet was sunk.

3. VERMONT IN THE PHILIPPINES. By the treaty of Paris at the close of the Spanish war, the Philippine Islands were given by Spain to the United States. A rebellion followed, in which the Filipino people tried to gain their independence, but this was not successful, and the time has not yet come when the United States feels safe in granting it.

4. VERMONT IN THE WORLD WAR. In July, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. Russia and Germany were drawn into the conflict, then France, Belgium and England, and eventually most of the countries of Europe were fighting. The United States came into the war in April, 1917, and her National Guard was formed into the first line of defense. The First Vermont Infantry Regiment was one of the first to be mobilized. The Vermont Legislature immediately appropriated \$1,000,000, for war purposes, and during the war Vermont sent 17,000 soldiers, sailors and nurses into the service. Vermont furnished nearly half of the machine gunners who fought throughout the war with the famous Yankee Division. Eight hundred and eighty-six officers and men from Vermont were wounded; six hundred and forty-two were killed in action; and Vermont was represented in every battle of the war in which American troops were engaged.

CHAPTER XXIV

MODERN VERMONT

1. **ACCESSIBILITY.** Owing to the efficiency of the railroads and the increasing use of the automobile all parts of Vermont are now easily reached from the great centers of population, and Vermont is becoming a great resort for pleasure-seekers. Her extra farm and dairy products find near markets in the large cities of Massachusetts and New York states. Her possibilities as a manufacturing state are as yet hardly touched. Rural free delivery of mails, the talking machine, the telephone, the radio, and especially the automobile, give to country people many of the advantages of the city, without its discomforts.

2. **CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.** The county is of greater importance than under the original constitution of Vermont. The Executive Council was given up in Vermont in 1836, and the Senate created. Its members are elected by the counties, according to their population. The county elects its own officers, and is also self supporting, by means of a tax assessed by the county judges. The county courts are the most important in the administration of government.

The Legislature now meets once in two years, instead of every year as at first.

Lotteries were forbidden by law in 1826, as they are a form of gambling. The imprisonment of poor debtors stopped in 1838. Toll gates have been taken away from the roads which were built by private companies before the town and state had the money for them, and the way is free to all.

The only toll bridges are over the Connecticut River.

3. THE SCHOOLS. Since 1856 we have had



Statue of General Lafayette on University of Vermont Campus
Lafayette Laid the Corner Stone of the Main
College Building

a Commissioner of Education, whose whole time is devoted to the interests of the schools of the State. Aid is given to rural schools and to encourage agricultural and vocational education. The schools are free, and the text-books are furnished free in the common school grades. There

are High Schools or Academies in all the larger towns, and towns not having them must pay the tuition of students desiring to attend those of other towns. Two and three year high schools have been opened in many towns that cannot furnish the full course, and Junior High Schools are a modern device to keep the young people interested in education.

4. **TEACHER-TRAINING.** One State Normal Training School is at Castleton. Identical two-year teacher-training courses are also given at the State University and at Lyndon Institute. Tuition is free to those planning to teach in the state. There are also short teacher-training courses in some of the high schools.

5. **THE STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE** is at Randolph Center. There is a demonstration farm of 175 acres, stocked with Jersey cattle. A two-year course is given in dairying, gardening and general farm management.

6. **THE COLLEGES.** The University of Vermont is at Burlington. It was chartered in 1791, the very year of Vermont's admission to the Union, and largely through the efforts of Ira Allen, first state treasurer. With the College is allied the Vermont Agricultural College, the Medical School and a department of teacher-training. The Agricultural College especially sends out a large number of instructors throughout the state, known as the Extension Service.

Middlebury College was chartered in 1800 and began its work at once, graduating a class two years before the University of Vermont. Many famous men are among its graduates. In the last

few years Middlebury has grown very fast, and more new buildings are in prospect.

Middlebury college owns a tract of 30,000 acres of forest land in the mountainous eastern part of the county, which gives an opportunity for practical instruction in forestry. The Summer School of English is held at Breadloaf Inn in the forest.

The French and Spanish summer schools are conducted entirely in those languages.

Norwich University began as a military school, "The American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy," which was started by Captain Alden Partridge in the town of Norwich in 1819. It was removed to Northfield in 1866. The Norwich University cadets are a part of the militia of the State and subject to the call of the governor in war times, and Norwich ranks very high among the military schools of the country. This school is for men only.

Land has been given, and plans are being made for a fourth college, for women only, in historic Old Bennington.

The State offers thirty scholarships in each of her three colleges; that is, the State pays a certain sum toward the tuition and room-rent of that number of students, who are appointed by the Senators in every county, or by the college trustees.

7. OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. A large proportion of the towns have free libraries, supported partly by private subscription, partly by town taxes, and partly by appropriation from the State treasury. Most of the others receive the traveling libraries from the State, and the

Book Wagon makes trips into the isolated villages far from the railroads.

The churches take a large part in the education and social life of the people, as they have always done. The Catholics and Congregationalists are most numerous in Vermont. Many of the villages have combined their weak denominational churches into one community church. The modern church pays more attention to the social life of the people, and emphasizes the Sunday School and the work of the young people.

8. POPULATION. Since the Civil War the population of the State has increased only from 315,098 in 1860 to but 352,421 in 1920, a period of sixty years. Men got the habit of travel in those times; and changes in the value of property and labor have sent many Vermonters out into the world to seek their fortunes, some to the newer Western states and some to the cities. Vermont can never be thickly populated while her chief business is the farm and dairy. For these she seems naturally best fitted, but she has abundant power for manufacturing also.

9. PROMINENT VERMONTERS. That it is ambition, and not disloyalty, that leads Vermont boys to leave the State, is shown by the flourishing Vermont clubs in many cities outside. Vermonters have taken worthy and prominent positions in almost every state in the Union. Calvin Coolidge, who succeeded to the presidency on the death of President Warren G. Harding, August 2, 1923, and was re-elected November 4, 1924, was a native of Plymouth, Vt. Chester A. Arthur, who acted as President for six months after the death of James A. Garfield, was also a Vermonter. Though rank-

ing only forty-third in area with the other states, and about the same in population, the state has given to the service of the nation two vice-presidents, cabinet officers, ambassadors and ministers, brave naval and military officers, notably Dewey and Clark, governors and chief justices of other states and mayors of great cities, lawyers and statesmen of note. She has also inspired poetry of exceptional merit: John G. Saxe and Julia C. R. Dorr, in the older group; and the list of living Vermont poets, native and adopted, carries more than fifty names, some of them eminent. Two great writers of fiction, Daniel P. Thompson and Rowland E. Robinson, found their inspiration here, and there are modern writers of great promise. Vermont's pioneer history was ably written by her sons. She has sent out into the world numerous successful business and professional men, and eminent clergymen, educators, editors and journalists, physicians, inventors, and artists of ability in many lines.

THE BOYHOOD TRAINING OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

(By EDWARD E. WHITING, in the Boston Herald)



The President was brought up in an atmosphere and school of hard work. He knew the physical labor which is inseparable from boyhood on a New England farm. His parents were of the average well-to-do New England country kind. He did not want for the necessary comforts of childhood; but he had no luxuries. He led a thoroughly normal life

in which work was one of the normal ingredients. He undoubtedly slept in a cold room through the winter. He got up in this cold room and dressed there. Or maybe he went into the sitting room and dressed by the parlor stove. A parlor stove in the sitting room of a New England farmhouse in mid-winter does not suggest the tropics. It is a unit of reluctant heat entirely surrounded by zero temperature. For a human being to get warm in the early morning by one of these stoves he has to stand on all sides of it at once. Give this stove about two hours' activity in a room all of whose windows are sealed tight and whose doors are kept closed, and you will have a temperature not only warm but smothering. In the early morning of a winter day, dressing by the parlor stove is simply exercise.

We do not know whether Calvin Coolidge as a small boy ate in the dining room or in the kitchen. We suspect he ate in the kitchen. The New England farm kitchen is a universal room. It combines the functions of a kitchen, dining room, sitting room and library. It is the room in the house which is most hospitable. In it there used to be, and probably still are, a wood-burning range, a pine table covered with a red table cloth, upon which are seed catalogues, mail order books and various other necessities of country life; on the wall is a map of the United States; behind the stove is a large box filled with wood for the range. It probably was Calvin's duty to keep this box full.

Calvin Coolidge as a youngster never walked from the house to the garage to see if the car was frozen. Instead, he walked from the house to the barn to see about the cattle. In our day we want

our garages heated. No one ever thought of heating the cow barn. Warm water in a farmhouse in those days was confined to the contents of the teakettle and to the water reservoir which was built to one end of the range. We doubt if Calvin Coolidge ever washed his face and hands in warm water in the morning.

This Coolidge youngster probably did without almost everything which the modern boy considers indispensable. He took work as a matter of course, and the curious fact is—at least it probably appears curious—that he undoubtedly had a very agreeable time of it. It did not sour him. Maybe this is why, as a man, he has never been afraid of work and has never been hurt by it. Maybe that is why, as President of the United States, he can do such a prodigious amount of work as he does and show no ill effects.

That Coolidge boy of Plymouth, Vt., was never taken to school in an automobile. He never went to the movies. He was not taken to dine at hotels. He didn't have any toy steam engines and other assorted devices for making leisure endurable. He did not indulge the luxury of lying in bed on cold mornings and thinking how hard it was that he was not a rich man's son. He lived a life, and enjoyed it, which the average youngster in any American city today would consider one of intolerable hardship. What that life produced we now see in the White House at Washington.

DATES IMPORTANT TO VERMONTERS

Lake Champlain discovered	July 4, 1609
Fort St. Anne built by the French on Isle La Motte	1666
Settlement in Vernon, not later than	1690
Fort built by the English at Chimney Point	1690
First English Expedition through the Lake	1690
Fort Dummer Built	1724
French Settlement on Chimney Point	1730
N. H.-Mass. boundary line run	1740-41
Bennington chartered	1749
Settlements at Bellows Falls and Springfield	1753
Bennington settled	1761
N. Y.-N. H. boundary determined by King	1764
First Convention on New Hampshire Grants	1765
Massacre at Westminster	1775
Capture of Fort Ticonderoga	May 10, 1775
American Colonies declared Independent	July 4, 1776
Vermont declared Independent	1777
Constitution of Vermont formed	1777
Battles of Hubbardton and Bennington	1777
First Election under the Vermont Constitution	1778
First Meeting of Vermont Legislature	1778
Great Britain acknowledges Independence of U. S.	1783
Vermont enters the Union	1791
Voted to make Montpelier the Capital	1805
War with Great Britain begun	1812
Battles of Plattsburg and the Lake	1814
The Champlain Canal opened	1823
Presidential electors first chosen by the freemen	1828
Executive Council abolished, Senate introduced	1836
First telegraph line and railway passenger train	1848
County officers first chosen by the freemen	1850
Fort Sumter captured, first call for troops	April 14, 1861
St. Albans raid	October 19, 1864
General Lee surrendered	April 9, 1865
Biennial sessions of the Legislature begun	1870
First electric lights in Vermont	1885
Town system of schools	1892
Capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey	May 1, 1898
United States declaration of war with Germany	April 6, 1917
Armistice	November 11, 1918

THE POPULATION OF VERMONT, 1920

Addison County	
Addison	743
Bridport	745
Bristol, including Bristol village	1,952
Bristol village	1,251
Cornwall	782
Ferrisburgh	1,338
Goshen	131
Granville	393
Hancock	300
Leicester	436
Lincoln	841
Middlebury, including Middlebury village	2,914
Middlebury village	1,993
Monkton	671
New Haven	1,001
Orwell	942
Panton	321
Ripton	237
Salisbury	635
Shoreham	925
Starksboro	806
Vergennes city	1,609
Waltham	204
Weybridge	438
Whiting	302

Bennington County	
Arlington	1,370
Bennington, including Ben-ter, and North Bennington villages	9,982
Bennington village	7,230
Bennington Center village	152
North Bennington village	818
Dorset	1,226
Glastenbury	40
Landgrove	120
Manchester, ...	2,057
Peru	216
Pownal	1,396
Readsboro, including Reads-boro village	1,173
Readsboro village	749
Rupert	674
Sandgate	283
Searsburg	133
Shaftsbury	1,534
Stamford	374
Sunderland	409
Winhall	336
Woodford	231

Caledonia County	
Barnet	1,685
Burke	1,041
Danville	1,494
Groton	902
Hardwick, including Hard-wick village	2,641
Hardwick village	1,550
Kirby	324
Lyndon, including Lyndon Center and Lyndonville villages	3,558
Lyndon Center village	255
Lyndonville village	1,878
Newark	364
Peacham	657
Ryegate, including South Ryegate village	1,188
South Ryegate village	332
St. Johnsbury, including St. Johnsbury village	8,701
St. Johnsbury village...	7,163
Sheffield	594
Stannard	173
Sutton	659
Walden	674
Waterford	574
Wheelock	526

Chittenden County	
Bolton	390
Buels gore	14
Burlington city	22,779
Charlotte	1,160
Colchester	695
Essex, including Essex Junc-tion village	2,449
Essex Junction village..	1,410
Hinesburgh	964
Huntington	651
Jericho	1,138
Milton	1,523
Richmond	1,447
St. George	100
Shelburne	997
South Burlington	938
Underhill	896
Westford	706
Williston	929
Winooski city	5,932

NOTE.—For the population of Vermont at each census from 1790 to 1920, inclusive, see Conant's Vermont.

Essex County

Averill township	4
Averys gore	*
Bloomfield	382
Brighton	2,280
Brunswick	89
Canaan	982
Concord	1,102
East Haven	148
Ferdinand township	106
Granby	70
Guildhall	376
Lemington	145
Lewis township	*
Lunenburg	1,048
Maidstone	171
Norton	336
Victory	125
Warrens gore	*

Franklin County

Bakersfield	980
Berkshire	1,299
Enosburg, including Enos- burg Falls village	2,231
Enosburg Falls village ..	1,236
Fairfax	1,244
Fairfield	1,532
Fletcher	656
Franklin	994
Georgia	1,075
Highgate	1,528
Montgomery	1,658
Richford, including Richford village	2,842
Richford village	1,995
St. Albans city	7,588
St. Albans town	1,583
Sheldon	1,473
Swanton, including Swanton village	3,343
Swanton village	1,371

Grand Isle County

Alburg	1,491
Grand Isle	808
Isle La Motte	385
North Hero	494
South Hero	606

Lamoille County

Belvidere	363
Cambridge	1,593
Eden	619
Elmore	468
Hyde Park, including Hyde Park village	1,323
Hyde Park village	368
Johnson, including Johnson village	1,478
Johnson village	681
Morristown, including Mor- risville village	2,813
Morrisville village	1,707
Stowe, including Stowe vil- lage	1,800
Stowe village	526

Waterville	469
Wolcott	932

Orange County

Bradford, including Brad- ford village	1,422
Bradford village	739
Braintree	707
Brookfield	860
Chelsea	1,087
Corinth	936
Fairlee	459
Newbury, including South Newbury and Wells River villages	1,908
South Newbury village ..	114
Wells River village	606
Orange	485
Randolph, including East Randolph and Randolph villages	3,010
Randolph village	1,819
East Randolph village ..	89
Strafford	601
Thetford	1,089
Topsham	825
Tunbridge	907
Vershire	410
Washington	660
West Fairlee	387
Williamstown	1,526

Orleans County

Albany	840
Barton, including Barton and Orleans villages	3,506
Barton village	1,187
Orleans village	1,358
Brownington	741
Charlestown	921
Coventry	668
Craftsbury	1,042
Derby, including Derby Cen- ter and Derby Line vil- lages	2,201
Derby Center village ..	292
Derby Line village	640
Glover	826
Greensboro	905
Holland	714
Irasburgh	999
Jay	368
Lowell	1,005
Morgan	368
Newport city	4,976
Newport town, including Newport Center village..	1,187
Newport Center village..	274
Troy, including North Troy village	1,869
North Troy village	1,072
Westfield	490
Westmore	287

*Unreported.

Rutland County

Benson	807
Brandon	2,874
Castleton	1,919
Chittenden	472
Clarendon	826
Danby	1,007
Fair Haven, including Fair Haven village	2,540
Fair Haven village	2,182
Hubbardton	328
Ira	295
Mendon	264
Middletown Springs	567
Mount Holly	856
Mount Tabor	165
Pawlet	1,413
Pittsfield	343
Pittsford	2,098
Poultney	2,868
Proctor, including Proctor village	2,789
Proctor village	2,692
Rutland city	14,954
Rutland town	1,270
Sherburne	336
Shrewsbury	620
Sudbury	417
Tinmouth	349
Wallingford	1,581
Wells	521
West Haven	343
West Rutland	3,391

Washington County

Barre city	10,008
Barre town	3,862
Berlin	959
Cabot, including Cabot village	1,036
Cabot village	200
Calais	865
Duxbury	631
East Montpelier	918
Fayston	424
Marshfield	898
Middlesex	762
Montpelier city	7,125
Moretown	930
Northfield, including Northfield village	3,096
Northfield village	1,916
Plainfield, including Plainfield village	781
Plainfield village	406
Roxbury	609
Waitsfield	682
Warren	654
Waterbury, including Waterbury village	3,542
Waterbury village	1,515
Woodbury	686
Worcester	453

Windham County

Athens	123
Brattleboro, including Brattleboro village	8,332
Brattleboro village	7,324
Brookline	105
Dover	385
Dummerston	570
Grafton	476
Guilford	684
Halifax	504
Jamaica	566
Londonderry	911
Marlboro	300
Newfane	710
Putney	761
Rockingham, including Bel- lows Falls village	6,231
Bel lows Falls village	4,860
Somerset	59
Stratton	90
Townshend	786
Vernon	556
Wardsboro	380
Westminster	1,289
Whitingham	811
Wilmington, including Wil- mington village	1,483
Wilmington village	617
Windham	261

Windsor County

Andover	294
Baltimore	62
Barnard	653
Bethel	1,782
Bridgewater	808
Cavendish	1,319
Chester, including Chester village	1,633
Chester village	657
Hartford	4,739
Hartland	1,212
Ludlow, including Ludlow village	2,421
Ludlow village	1,732
Norwich	1,092
Plymouth	449
Pomfret	732
Reading	463
Rochester	1,397
Royalton	1,469
Sharon	545
Springfield, including Spring- field village	7,202
Springfield village	5,283
Stockbridge	618
Weathersfield	1,087
Weston	436
West Windsor	514
Windsor, including Windsor village	3,687
Windsor village	3,061
Woodstock, including Wood- stock village	2,370
Woodstock village	1,252

POPULATION BY COUNTIES

Showing increase and decrease from 1910 to 1920

COUNTIES	POPULATION	INCREASE		DECREASE	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Addison.....	18,666				
Bennington.....	21,577	199	0.9	1344	6.7
Caledonia.....	25,755			276	1.0
Chittenden.....	43,708	1261	2.9		
Essex.....	7,364			20	0.2
Franklin.....	30,026	160	0.5		
Grand Isle.....	3,784	23	0.6		
Lamoille.....	11,858			727	5.7
Orange.....	17,279			1,424	7.6
Orleans.....	23,913	576	2.4		
Rutland.....	46,213			1,926	4.0
Washington.....	38,921			2,781	6.4
Windham.....	26,373			559	2.0
Windsor.....	36,984	3,303	9.8		
The State.....	352,421			3,535	0.9

POPULATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
BY COUNTIES

Showing the gain or loss of each county from 1910 to 1920

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	POPULATION	GAIN		LOSS	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Addison.....	18,666			1,344	6.7
Bennington.....	21,577	199	0.9		
Chittenden.....	43,708	1,261	2.9		
Franklin.....	30,026	160	0.5		
Grand Isle.....	3,784	23	0.6		
Lamoille.....	11,858			727	5.7
Rutland.....	46,213			1,926	4.0
First District....	175,832			2,354	1.3

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	POPULATION	GAIN		LOSS	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Caledonia.....	25,755			276	1.0
Essex.....	7,364			20	0.2
Orange.....	17,279			1,424	7.6
Orleans.....	23,913	576	2.4		
Washington.....	38,921			2,781	6.4
Windham.....	26,373			559	2.0
Windsor.....	36,984	3,303	9.8		
Second District..	176,589			1,181	0.6
The State.....	352,421			3,535	0.9



In the Quiet Green Mountain Forest



PART II

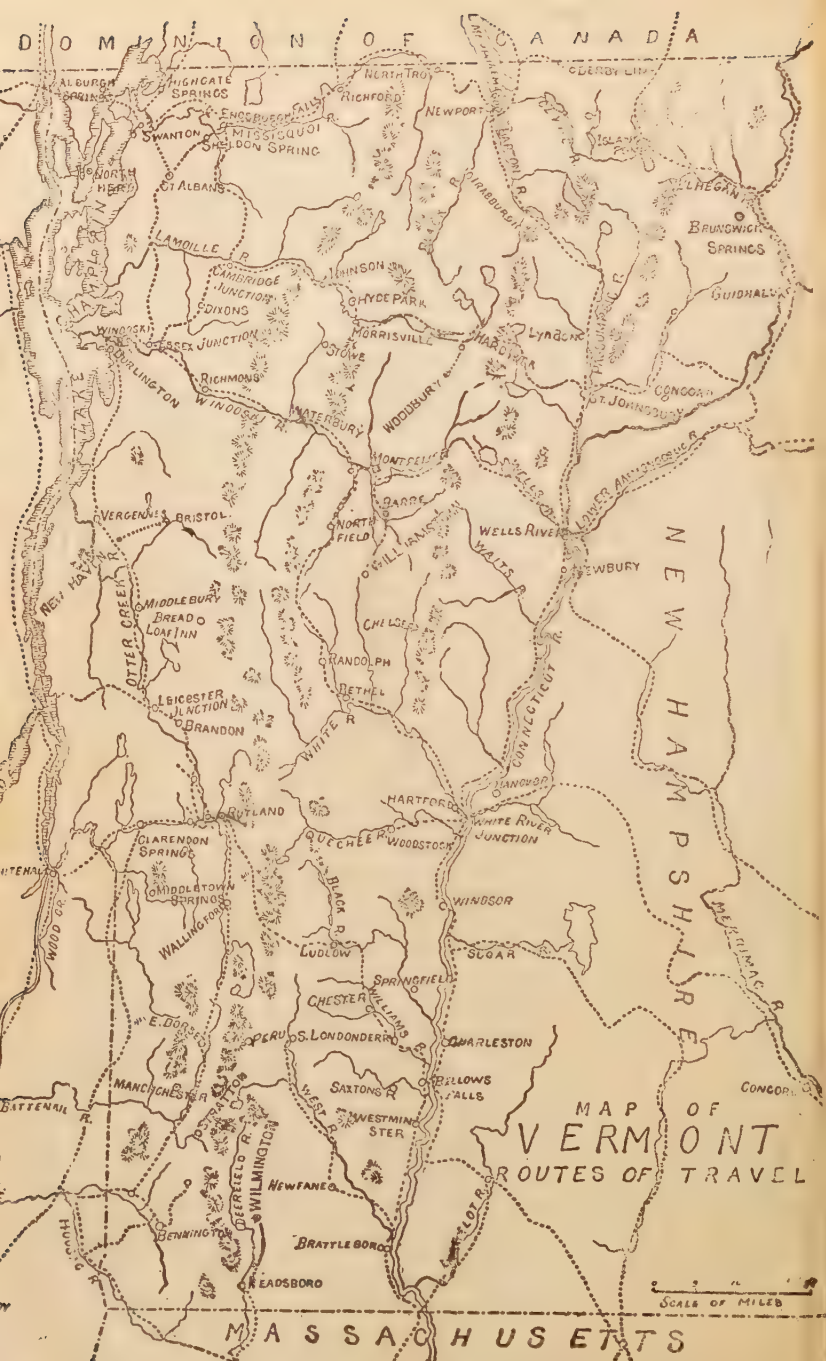
READING AND MAP LESSONS

ON THE

GEOGRAPHY OF VERMONT

COUNTIES IN DETAIL





GEOGRAPHY OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

MAP STUDIES

1. NATURAL BOUNDARIES. Vermont lies between the Connecticut River on the east and the deepest part of Lake Champlain on the west. The rivers on the east side of the State flow into the Connecticut, except three in the north that flow into Lake Memphremagog, the larger ones on the west flow into Lake Champlain, and a few in the southwest flow into the Hudson River.

Construction—Draw a line to represent the Connecticut River. Draw straight lines west for the northern and southern boundaries of the State, and draw a line to represent the western boundary. Now you have an outline map of Vermont. Just outside the map on the north, write Dominion of Canada; on the east, New Hampshire; on the south, Massachusetts; on the west, New York. Now we have the boundary of the State, to be given in this way: Vermont is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by New York. Draw the county lines, as shown on page 182.

NOTE.—Reference to a map and the drawing of maps are essential to the study of this chapter, indeed throughout the book. For the first maps drawn, a good unglazed manila paper is best, and the map of the State should be not less than nine inches long. The journeys are samples; the teacher should suggest many others, some shorter than these. In fact this whole chapter is suggestive only and should be expanded by the teacher. Let each school lay special stress on the county in which the school is situated.

Walton's Vermont Register, the State year book, is full of information on Vermont, revised every year.

2. MAIN RANGE AND WATERSHED. Trace the line on a map of Vermont just west of the sources of the rivers that flow into the Connecticut and you have the line of the main watershed of the State. Begin at the south, just west of the Deerfield River, and trace the mountains, through Killington Peak, Lincoln Mountain, Camel's Hump, Mansfield Mountain to Jay Peak, and you have the line of the main range of the Green Mountains, over which there is a foot trail plainly marked the whole length of the state. South of Lincoln Mountain the main watershed and the main range of mountains are shown by one line, but in the North three large rivers, the Missisquoi, Lamoille and Winooski rise east of the main range and break through it. The main mountain range lies nearly north and south, while the main watershed, parting from the main mountain range, runs towards the northeast in a very crooked line.

3. WATERWAYS. Put in Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog. Beginning at the north, notice that the Nulhegan and Clyde rivers rise near each other, and flow in opposite directions. Draw them. Draw the Passumpsic and Barton rivers, also opposite; the Wells, the Waits, the Pompanoosuc, the White and the Winooski; the Lamoille, the Missisquoi and Otter Creek, flowing into Lake Champlain; the Quechee, the Black, the Williams and the West rising opposite; the Pawlet, the Poultney and Castleton rivers; and in the southwest, the Battenkill, Walloomsac and Deerfield.

4. CAPITAL AND COUNTY SEATS. Find the capital of the State and mark it. Find

the shire towns, usually called county seats, in each county, and mark them.

THE CAPITAL OF VERMONT IS MONTPELIER

THE COUNTY SEATS

Addison County, Middlebury; Bennington County, Bennington and Manchester; Caledonia County, St. Johnsbury; Chittenden County, Burlington; Essex County, Guildhall; Franklin County, St. Albans; Grand Isle County, North Hero; Lamoille County, Hyde Park; Orange County, Chelsea; Orleans County, Newport; Rutland County, Rutland; Washington County, Montpelier; Windham County, Newfane; Windsor County, Woodstock.

5. CITIES. Mark on your map Vermont's eight cities (some of them county seats): Barre, Burlington, Montpelier, Newport, Rutland, St. Albans, Vergennes, Winooski.

6. TOWNS AND LARGE VILLAGES. Vermont is entirely divided into towns (except for a few almost uninhabited districts, called grants and gores) as shown in the county maps. Some of the towns contain cities, or one or more villages. Put the following towns and villages on your map: Bellows Falls, Brandon, Brattleboro, Essex Junction, Lunenburg, Manchester, Northfield, Richford, South Vernon, Swanton, Vergennes, Wells River, White River Junction, Williamstown, Windsor.

7. RAILROADS BETWEEN THESE POINTS. Now draw lines to represent the railroads, from South Vernon to Newport; from New-

port through Richford to St. Albans; from Swanton to Bennington; from Swanton to Lunenburg;



Winooski Gorge near Burlington

burg; from Burlington through Montpelier to Wells River; from Burlington through Northfield to White River Junction; from Rutland to Bellows Falls; from Montpelier to Williamstown. Can you name the railroads?

8. TOWNS ON OTHER RAILROAD LINES. Mark on your map: — Bristol, Castleton, Fair Haven, Leicester

ter Junction, New Haven, Orwell, Poultney, Readsboro, Shoreham, South Londonderry, Wilmington, Woodford.

9. RAILROADS BETWEEN THESE POINTS. Now draw lines to represent the railroads from White River Junction to Woodstock; from Brattleboro to South Londonderry; from Readsboro to Wilmington; from Rutland to Fair Haven; from Rutland to Poultney; from New Haven to Bristol; from Leicester Junction to Larrabees Point.

10. TOWNS. Find and mark on your map: Bradford, Chester, Enosburg Falls, Hardwick,

Isle La Motte, Johnson, Ludlow, Morrisville, North Troy, Proctor, Randolph, Saxtons River, South Ryegate, Springfield, Waterbury, Westminster, West Rutland. Try to think why each is important.

11. INSTITUTIONS. Find the following institutions. Learn about them and plan to visit those nearby. The State Prison and House of Correction for men is at Windsor, and the woman's institution at Rutland. The State Industrial School for boys and girls committed by the courts is at Vergennes. The State Asylum for the Insane is at Waterbury, and an asylum at Brattleboro is also largely used by the State. There are colleges at Middlebury, Burlington and Northfield; a Training School for Teachers at Castleton; an academy, high school, or junior high school in nearly every large village.

Other institutions for a special class are the Austine Institution at Brattleboro, to which the State sends its deaf children; the School for the Feeble-Minded, at Brandon; and three institutions for the prevention and amelioration of tuberculosis, at Pittsford and Waterbury. The State Soldiers' Home is at Bennington.

12. QUARRIES. There are marble quarries in Proctor, West Rutland, Pittsford, Clarendon, Brandon, Dorset, Middlebury, Roxbury, Swanton, Danby, Manchester and Isle La Motte; slate quarries and mills at Poultney, Pawlet, Castleton and Fair Haven; granite quarries in Washington county, centering around Barre, in several towns in Caledonia county, also in Bethel, Derby, Dummerston and Williamstown. Talc is

quarried at Chester, Granville, Johnson, Rochester, Waterbury and Windham. Soapstone is found in Chester and Stockbridge; asbestos mostly at Lowell and Eden.

13. OTHER INDUSTRIES. Pianos and organs are made in Brattleboro; paper at Bellows Falls, Poultney, Wells River, White River Junction and Wilder; weighing scales at St. Johnsbury



Montpelier

and Rutland; shoes at Windsor. Cotton and woolen goods are made in the state, with factories at the following places: Winooski, Burlington, Bennington, Ludlow, Hartford, Pownal, Hartland, Barton, Proctorsville, Cavendish, Bridgewater and Johnson. Other important manufacturing towns are Springfield, Montpelier, Richford, Middlebury, North Bennington, St. Albans, Enosburg, Vergennes and Barre.

There are over two hundred dairy plants. Besides shipping milk and cream to the cities, these produce condensed milk, cheese and butter.

Lumber has always been an important industry of the state.

14. JOURNEYS. A passenger goes by rail from Newport through Richford and St. Albans to Bennington. Along what rivers and through what cities, towns and villages does he pass? Along what rivers and through what towns does one pass in going from Burlington to Bellows Falls by the way of Northfield? In returning to Burlington by way of Rutland? A granite worker goes by rail from Hardwick through St. Johnsbury to Wells River, thence to Barre, and from Barre to Hardwick by way of Essex Junction. Beside what rivers and through what towns does he travel?

INCORPORATION OF THE VERMONT COUNTIES

Bennington	1778	Franklin	1792
Windham	1781	Caledonia	1792
Windsor	1781	Essex	1792
Orange	1781	Orleans	1792
Rutland	1781	Grand Isle	1802
Addison	1785	Washington	1810
Chittenden	1787	Lamoille	1835

NOTE.—The first Vermont Legislature, in 1778, divided the state into two counties only, Bennington and Cumberland, west and east of the Green Mountains. As population increased, the other counties were divided off according to the table.

TOWNS, CITIES, AND GORES IN VERMONT

Addison County

- 1 Ferrisburg
- 2 Monkton
- 3 Starksboro
- 4 City Vergennes
- 5 Pantou
- 6 Waltham
- 7 Addison
- 8 New Haven
- 9 Bristol
- 10 Lincoln
- 11 Granville
- 12 Ripton
- 13 Middlebury
- 14 Weybridge
- 15 Bridport
- 16 Shoreham
- 17 Cornwall
- 18 Salisbury
- 19 Hancock
- 20 Goshen
- 21 Leicester
- 22 Whiting
- 23 Orwell

Bennington County

- 1 Rupert
- 2 Dorset
- 3 Peru
- 4 Landgrove
- 5 Winhall
- 6 Manchester
- 7 Sandgate
- 8 Arlington
- 9 Sunderland
- 10 Glastenbury
- 11 Shaftsbury
- 12 Bennington
- 13 Woodford
- 14 Searsburg
- 15 Readsboro
- 16 Stamford
- 17 Pownal

Caledonia County

- 1 Ryegate
- 2 Groton
- 3 Peacham
- 4 Barnet
- 5 Waterford
- 6 St. Johnsbury
- 7 Danville
- 8 Walden
- 9 Hardwick
- 10 Stannard
- 11 Wheelock
- 12 Lyndon
- 13 Kirby
- 14 Burke
- 15 Sutton
- 16 Sheffield
- 17 Newark

Chittenden County

- 1 Milton
- 2 Westford
- 3 Underhill
- 4 Jericho
- 5 Essex
- 6 { Colchester
 Winooski
- 7 City Burlington
- 8 So. Burlington
- 9 Williston
- 10 Shelburne
- 11 St. George
- 12 Richmond
- 13 Bolton
- 14 Huntington
- 15 Hinesburgh
- 16 Charlotte
- A Buel and Avery's
 Gore

Essex County

- 1 Concord
- 2 Victory
- 3 Lunenburg
- 4 Guildhall
- 5 Granby
- 6 East Haven
- 7 Brighton
- 8 Ferdinand
- 9 Maidstone
- 10 Brunswick
- 11 Bloomfield
- 12 Lewis
- 13 Averill
- 14 Lemington
- 15 Canaan
- 16 Norton
- A Avery's Gore
- B Warren's Gore
- C Warner's Grant

Franklin County

- 1 Highgate
- 2 Franklin
- 3 Berkshire
- 4 Richford
- 5 Montgomery
- 6 Enosburg
- 7 Sheldon
- 8 Swanton
- 9 { St. Albans
 City St. Albans
- 10 Fairfield
- 11 Bakersfield
- 12 Fletcher
- 13 Fairfax
- 14 Georgia
- A Avery's Gore

Grand Isle County

- 1 Alburg
- 2 Isle La Motte
- 3 North Hero
- 4 Grand Isle
- 5 South Hero

Lamoille County

- 1 Stowe
- 2 Elmore
- 3 Morristown
- 4 Cambridge
- 5 Waterville
- 6 Johnson
- 7 Hyde Park
- 8 Wolcott
- 9 Eden
- 10 Belvidere

Orange County

- 1 Thetford
- 2 Strafford
- 3 Tunbridge
- 4 Randolph
- 5 Braintree
- 6 Brookfield
- 7 Chelsea
- 8 Vershire
- 9 West Fairlee
- 10 Fairlee
- 11 Bradford
- 12 Corinth
- 13 Washington
- 14 Williamstown
- 15 Orange
- 16 Topsham
- 17 Newbury

Orleans County

- 1 Greensboro
- 2 Craftsbury
- 3 Lowell
- 4 Albany
- 5 Glover
- 6 Barton
- 7 Irasburg
- 8 Coventry
- 9 Brownington
- 10 Westmore
- 11 Charlestown
- 12 Morgan
- 13 Holland
- 14 Derby
- 15 { Newport
 City Newport
- 16 Troy
- 17 Westfield
- 18 Jay

Rutland County

- 1 Sudbury
- 2 Brandon
- 3 Benson
- 4 Hubbardton
- 5 Pittsford
- 6 Chittenden
- 7 Pittsfield
- 8 Sherburne
- 9 Mendon
- 10 { Rutland
- { City Rutland
- 11 Proctor
- 12 West Rutland
- 13 Castleton
- 14 Fair Haven
- 15 West Haven
- 16 Poultney
- 17 Ira
- 18 Clarendon
- 19 Shrewsbury
- 20 Mount Holly
- 21 Wallingford
- 22 Tinmouth
- 23 Middletown
- 24 Wells
- 25 Pawlet
- 26 Danby
- 27 Mount Tabor

Washington Co.

- 1 Roxbury
- 2 Warren
- 3 Fayston
- 4 Waitsfield
- 5 Northfield
- 6 { Barre
- { City Barre
- 7 Berlin
- 8 Moretown
- 9 Duxbury
- 10 Waterbury

- 11 Middlesex
- 12 City Montpelier
- 13 East Montpelier
- 14 Plainfield
- 15 Marshfield
- 16 Calais
- 17 Worcester
- 18 Woodbury
- 19 Cabot

Windham County

- 1 Vernon
- 2 Guilford
- 3 Halifax
- 4 Whitingham
- 5 Wilmington
- 6 Marlboro
- 7 Brattleboro
- 8 Dummerston
- 9 Newfane
- 10 Dover
- 11 Somerset
- 12 Stratton
- 13 Wardsboro
- 14 Brookline
- 15 Putney
- 16 Westminster
- 17 Athens
- 18 Townshend
- 19 Jamaica
- 20 Londonderry
- 21 Windham
- 22 Grafton
- 23 Rockingham

Windsor County

- 1 Springfield
- 2 Chester
- 3 Andover
- 4 Weston
- 5 Ludlow

- 6 Cavendish
- 7 Baltimore
- 8 Weathersfield
- 9 Windsor
- 10 West Windsor
- 11 Reading
- 12 Plymouth
- 13 Bridgewater
- 14 Woodstock
- 15 Hartland
- 16 Hartford
- 17 Pomfret
- 18 Barnard
- 19 Stockbridge
- 20 Rochester
- 21 Bethel
- 22 Royalton
- 23 Sharon
- 24 Norwich

Probate Districts

- A Marlboro
- B Westminster
- C Windsor
- D Hartford
- E Bradford
- F Randolph
- G New Haven
- H Addison
- I Fair Haven
- J Rutland
- K Manchester
- L Bennington

Each of the other Probate Districts is an entire county, and is known by the name of the county.



Vermont Soldiers' Home

DOMINION OF CANADA



MAP OF VERMONT

0 5 10
SCALE OF MILES

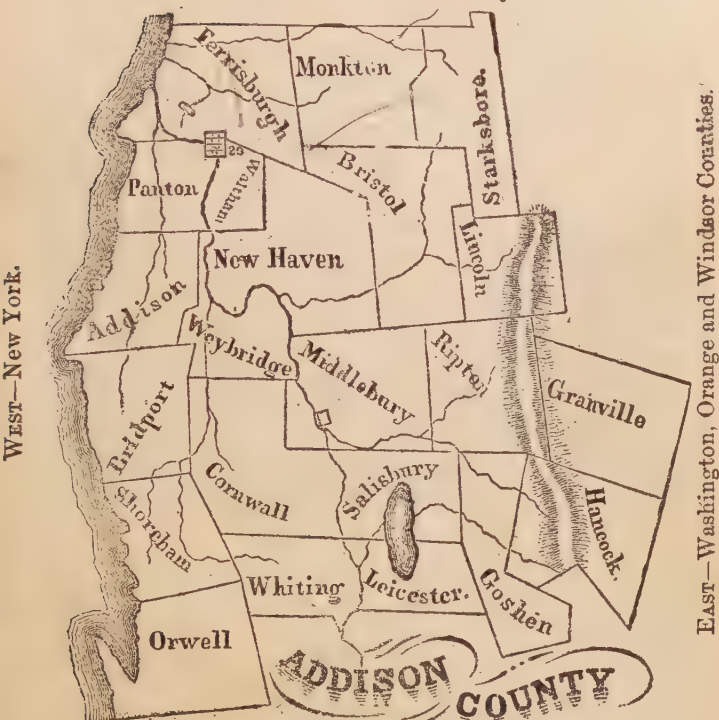
MASSACHUSETTS

CHAPTER II

THE COUNTIES IN DETAIL

ADDISON

North—Chittenden County.



South—Rutland County.

20. City of Vergennes.

Lake Dunmore is in Salisbury and Leicester.

Bounded: North by Chittenden county, east by Washington, Orange, and Windsor counties, south by Rutland county, and west by New York.

NOTE.—Population given here is that recorded in the census of 1920. Historical facts briefly stated here may be found in greater fullness in Part I. Boundaries are given only in enough detail to determine position.

County seat, Middlebury. Number of cities, towns and villages, twenty-three. Population, 18,666. Middlebury, Bristol, Vergennes, Ferrisburgh, New Haven, Orwell, Shoreham, Lincoln, Starksboro and Bridport are the larger towns, in order of population.



The Old College Row

The county was incorporated in 1785 and then extended from Rutland county to Canada, Addison and Colchester being half shires. After the incorporation of Chittenden county, two years later, the courts were held at Addison until 1792, and since that time they have been held in Middlebury.

In 1690 a fort was built at Chimney Point, in the town of Addison, by the English from Albany, N. Y., but it was not permanently occupied by them. In 1730 the French came in from Canada and settled at the same place. When the French army was driven from Lake Champlain by the

English, however, the inhabitants followed the army to Canada.

The first permanent settlements in Addison county were of English people who came to Middlebury, Shoreham, Vergennes and Addison, as early as 1766.

The city of Vergennes is the third oldest city in New England. It is one of the smallest cities in the United States, being only 480 rods long by 400 rods wide, and containing just 1200 acres of land. An arsenal was located at Vergennes by the United States government about 1812, at the beginning of the second war with Great Britain, and the vessels of Commodore McDonough's fleet, which won in the battle of Lake Champlain in 1814, were built there.

The Vermont Industrial School occupies a group of buildings on the outskirts of Vergennes, on the site of the arsenal buildings.

The Bixby Memorial Library at Vergennes is one of the finest in the state.

Bristol is a manufacturing town on the Bristol Railroad, connected with the main road at New Haven Junction. Its largest industry is the making of coffins.

At Leicester and New Haven are large lime kilns.

Middlebury has valuable marble quarries and a good water-power.

One of the first schools in America for the higher education of women was opened at Middlebury about 1800, and afterwards removed to Troy, N. Y., as the Emma Willard Seminary, now the Sage School.

Middlebury College was chartered here in 1800. The college has increased its endowment greatly in the last few years, and has some fine buildings, largely of Vermont marble.

The United States Government maintains a farm at Weybridge for the breeding of Morgan horses, a famous Vermont breed.

The Otter Creek and its branches, also Little Otter and Lewis Creeks, thoroughly water the county. The Otter Creek is navigable eight miles, from its mouth to Vergennes, where there are falls about 150 feet wide and 37 feet high, which means huge water power.

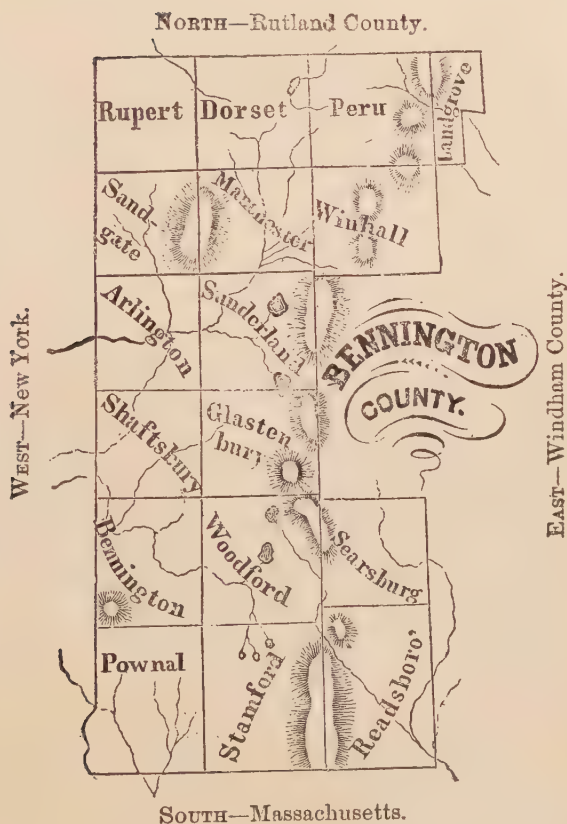
Lake Dunmore is in Salisbury and Leicester. It is valuable as a vacation resort, and also of great interest in Vermont history as the exploits of Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys were closely connected with it. Ethan Allen's cave is still shown, high above the lake.

Six Addison county towns border on Lake Champlain.

This county ranks tenth in population, but it takes a very high rank in agriculture among the counties of New England.

Dairying is the principal source of revenue but there are also important orchards in the Champlain region, while Bristol specializes in poultry and Lincoln in potatoes. There are large sugar orchards throughout the Eastern tier towns.

BENNINGTON



Bounded: North by Rutland county, east by Windham county, south by Massachusetts, west by New York. Half shires, Bennington and Manchester. Number of towns, 17. Population, 21,577. Important towns and villages: Bennington, Manchester, Shaftsbury, Pownal, Arlington, Dorset, Readsboro, Rupert.

From 1778 to 1781, this county extended from Massachusetts to Canada, and had Bennington and Rutland for half-shires. It was incorporated with its present boundaries in 1781. The first settlement was at Bennington, in 1761.

The Vermont Soldiers' Home is located at Bennington. Old Vermont soldiers unable to support themselves are provided with a well-conducted home there at the expense of the State.

The first convention called to provide for the defence of the rights of the settlers against the New Yorkers was held in Bennington in 1765, and the



Old Catamount Tavern at Bennington, where the Council of Safety Held Its Meetings

Council of Safety, the first legislature or governing body of the independent state of Vermont, held its meetings at Catamount Tavern, in this town. The site of the tavern is marked

by a large granite pedestal, on which is engraved:

In enduring honor of that love of Liberty, and of their Homes, displayed by the Pioneers of this Commonwealth. Forty-five feet east of this spot stood The Catamount Tavern, erected about A. D. 1769. Destroyed by fire March 30, A. D. 1871. Within its walls convened The Council of Safety, A. D. 1772-78.

At Bennington is a monument celebrating the battle of Bennington, a granite shaft 301 feet 10½ inches high.

The first incorporated school in the state was at Bennington.

The oldest endowed academy in the state is Burr and Burton Seminary in Manchester.

Manchester was settled in 1764. It is now a noted summer resort, celebrated for its golf links, as well as for pure water and fine climate. Mount Equinox is near Manchester.



Mount Equinox, Manchester

The convention which declared the independence of Vermont, at Westminster, January 17, 1777, met in Dorset in July, 1776, and there took the first steps toward the formation of a new state.

Dorset now has a good marble industry, and is also the seat of a colony of artists and writers.

Arlington does considerable manufacturing, especially refrigerators.

The rivers of the county are the head branches of the West and Deerfield rivers, the

Hoosac, Walloomsac and Battenkill rivers and their branches, the head branches of the Otter Creek, and the Pawlet or Mettowee River.

This county ranks ninth in population. It was organized the same year as Windham.



Burr and Burton Seminary

CALEDONIA

NORTH—Orleans County.

CALEDONIA
COUNTY.

West—Washington, Lamoille and Orleans Counties.



East—Essex County, Vt and New Hampshire.

SOUTH—Orange County.

Bounded: North by Orleans county, east by Essex county and New Hampshire, south by Orange county, west by Washington, Lamoille and Orleans counties. County seat, St. Johnsbury. Number of towns, seventeen. Population,

25,755. Important towns and villages: St. Johnsbury, Lyndonville, Hardwick, Barnet, Danville, Ryegate and Burke.



Fairbanks Scale Works, St. Johnsbury

This county was incorporated in 1792, with Danville for the shire town.

The first settlement in the county was in Barnet in 1770. The first settlers came from other English colonies, but in a few years so many immigrants came in from Scotland that they outnumbered all the others. These men were all active in support of the independence of

the United States and of Vermont. From them the county was called Caledonia, which was an old name of Scotland.

Hardwick owed its rapid growth to the opening of granite quarries nearby. St. Johnsbury was settled in 1786, and became the county seat in 1856.



Joe's Pond, Danville

This county has many good schools, among which are academies at St. Johnsbury, Lyndon Center, McIndoes Falls, Hardwick and Peacham.

The rivers of this county are the Passumpsic river and its branches. Groton Pond in Groton, and Joe's Pond in Danville, are the most important ponds in the county.

This county ranks seventh in population. It was organized the same year as Franklin, Essex and Orleans counties.

CHITTENDEN

NORTH—Franklin County

West—New York and Grand Isle County



EAST—Lamoille and Washington Counties

SOUTH—Addison County

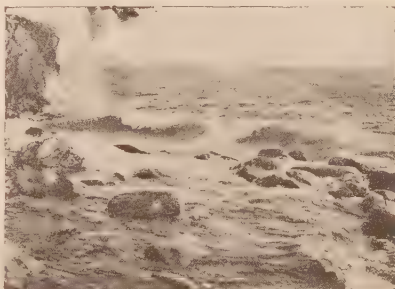
Bounded: North by Franklin county, east by Lamoille and Washington counties, south by Addison county, west by New York and Grand Isle county. County seat, city of Burlington. Number of cities and towns, seventeen. Population, 43,708. The important places are: Burlington, Winooski, Essex, Milton, Richmond, Charlotte, Jericho, Shelburne, Hinesburg and Underhill.

This county originally extended from Addison county to Canada, and from New York to the Green Mountains. The first settlement was in 1773 at Colchester, the town in which the newly incorporated city of Winooski now is. At Colchester, Remember Baker and Ira Allen built a block house which they called Fort Frederick. During the Revolutionary war, as they were liable to attacks of the British and Indians, many of the settlers withdrew to safer places.

The county was incorporated in 1787, and the first courts were held in Colchester. Burlington was made the county seat in 1790, and incorporated as a city in 1864.

The first telegraph line in the State was opened to Burlington, from Troy, N. Y., February 2, 1848.

Burlington is the largest of Vermont's eight cities, having a population of 22,779 in 1920. It was settled in 1774, and has built up a large lumber trade. The city takes just pride in its broad streets, beautiful shade trees and well kept lawns and gardens.



Hathaway's Point, on Lake Champlain



Camel's Hump from Burlington

The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College are located at Burlington. The Vermont Agricultural College was chartered by the State in 1864, and in 1865 was incorporated with the University. Burlington also has a United



University of Vermont, Burlington

States customs house, hospitals, and sanitariums, and many fine buildings.

North of Burlington is Ethan Allen Park. The top of a high cliff in this park was formerly an Indian lookout and here a tower has been constructed in memory of Ethan Allen. From the top of this tower at the hour when the sun is setting across the lake one may obtain a view that is not surpassed anywhere in the world.

Near Burlington, in the town of Essex, is Fort Ethan Allen, a military post established by the United States.

The rivers of the county are the La Platte, Winooski, and Lamoille, and their branches. The Falls of the Winooski, between Winooski and Essex Junction, are among the most interesting in the State.

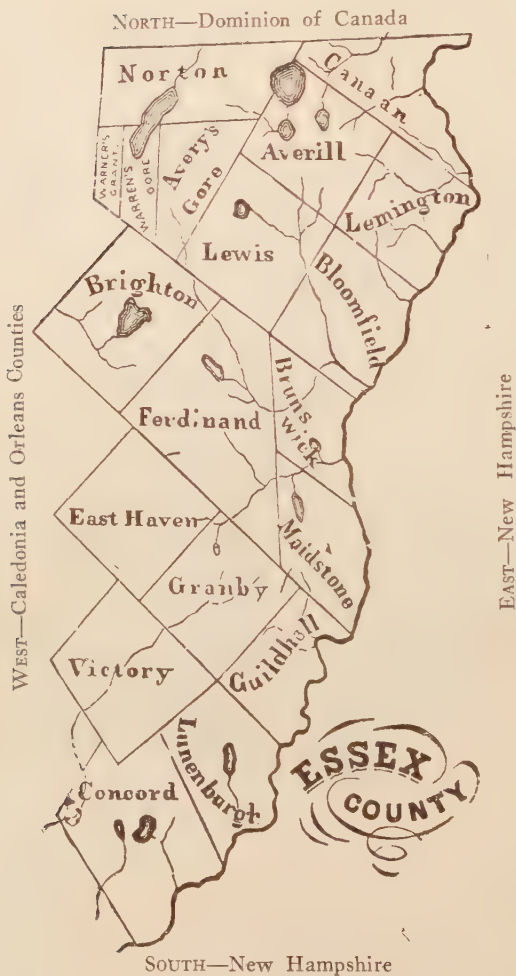
Chittenden county contains no large inland lakes but Charlotte, Shelburne, Burlington and South Burlington, Colchester and Milton border on Lake Champlain.

This county ranks second in population, and was seventh to organize.



Edmunds High School, Burlington

ESSEX



Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east and south by New Hampshire, west by Caledonia and Orleans counties. County seat, Guild-

hall. Population, 7,364. This county contains sixteen towns of which three are still unorganized—Ferdinand, Lewis and Averill. These towns and Avery's Gore, and Warren's Grant and Gore, have few permanent inhabitants. Important towns and villages: Island Pond, Lunenburg, Concord, Canaan, Bloomfield and Guildhall.

Incorporated in 1792; organized by the appointment of officers in 1800. The first court in the county was held in Lunenburg and the next in Brunswick. Guildhall was made the county seat in 1802. The first settlement in the county was in 1764 at Guildhall and this was the most northerly settlement in Vermont that was kept up during the Revolutionary war.

The first normal school in the United States was established at Concord, in this county, in 1823, and in-



Island Pond High and Graded School

corporated two years later. Samuel Read Hall, its founder, was the originator of the American system of teacher-training, and wrote the first text book on teaching.

The village of Island Pond is a division point on the Grand Trunk railway, just half way between Montreal and Portland, and has a population of 1,837. The railroads and the manufacture of lumber and furniture furnish the business of

the place. Island Pond is a Port of Entry for United States customs and immigration.

The chief rivers are the Nulhegan, Paul Stream and the Moose, a branch of the Passumpsic. Among the many lakes and ponds are: Miles Pond in Concord, Neals Pond in Lunenburg, Maidstone Lake in Maidstone, Great Averill Pond in Averill, Norton Pond in Norton, Island Pond in Brighton.

This county is next to the smallest in the State in population.



First Normal School in America
Reconstructed from Recollections of Hon. Crosby Perry, Readsboro

FRANKLIN

NORTH—Dominion of Canada.



SOUTH—Lamoille and Chittenden Counties.

Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Orleans and Lamoille counties, south by Lamoille and Chittenden counties, west by Grand Isle county. County seat, city of St. Albans, incorporated in 1896. Number of cities and towns, fifteen. Population, 30,026. Important cities, towns and villages: St. Albans, Swanton, Richford, Enosburg Falls, Montgomery, Fairfield, Highgate, Sheldon, Berkshire, Fairfax, Georgia, Franklin and Bakersfield.

Incorporated in 1792; the first court held at St. Albans in 1797. At first this county contained portions of the present Grand Isle and Lamoille counties.

The first English settlement was at St. Albans, before the Revolutionary War.

The Central Vermont Railroad shops and offices are at St. Albans. There is also a large factory making condensed milk and many others.

There were exciting scenes in the northern part of this county during a Canadian rebellion in



Brigham Academy, Bakersfield

1837. Several companies of militia were called out, and General John E. Wool of the United States army was sent to command them and keep the peace.

At Swanton was an old Indian village, where Indians continued to live many years after the white people came.

Many of the first settlers of Highgate were Dutch, who supposed they had settled in Canada, until a new boundary line was run.

Brigham Academy at Bakersfield is a flourishing school.

The rivers of the county are the Missisquoi and Lamoille and their branches. The Missisquoi

is navigable six miles, from Lake Champlain to Swanton.

The largest lakes are Fairfield Pond and Lake Carmi, in the town of Franklin. Highgate, Swanton, Georgia and St. Albans border on Lake Champlain.

Nearly every town in this county has a population exceeding a thousand. The county ranks fifth in the number of its inhabitants and was organized the same year as Caledonia, Essex and Orleans counties.



Depot at St. Albans

GRAND ISLE

NORTH—Dominion of Canada.



SOUTH—Chittenden Co

Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Franklin and Chittenden counties, south by Chittenden county, and west by New York. County seat, North Hero. Number of towns, five. Population, 3,784. Alburgh is the most populous town, and South Hero is next in the number of inhabitants. Incorporated in 1802; first court held in 1806. The court house was built in 1824.

The first settlement was in Alburgh in 1782, by people who thought they were settling in Canada. Fort St. Anne, built on Isle La Motte in 1666, was the first place occupied by white men in Vermont.

Grand Isle county consists of a peninsula and several islands, with a portion of the surrounding waters of Lake Champlain. The islands are connected with the mainland and with each other by bridges; and a highway as well as railway extends across them from Burlington to Canada.

The county is becoming a great summer resort on account of its situation in Lake Champlain. It is a favorite situation for Summer camps for boys and girls.

The fruit orchards of the county are very fine.

Alburgh, the only incorporated village in the county, is a railroad center, with roundhouse and railroad shops.

Just before the battle of Plattsburg, during the War of 1812, Captain Pring of the British army landed with a small force on the west side of Isle La Motte and erected a battery to command the passage way down the lake, requiring the inhabitants to come with their teams and help build the battery.

Isle La Motte has extensive quarries of black and other colored marbles.

Grand Isle county has no rivers or ponds, and is the smallest in extent and population. It was organized next after Orleans county.



Site of Fort St. Anne

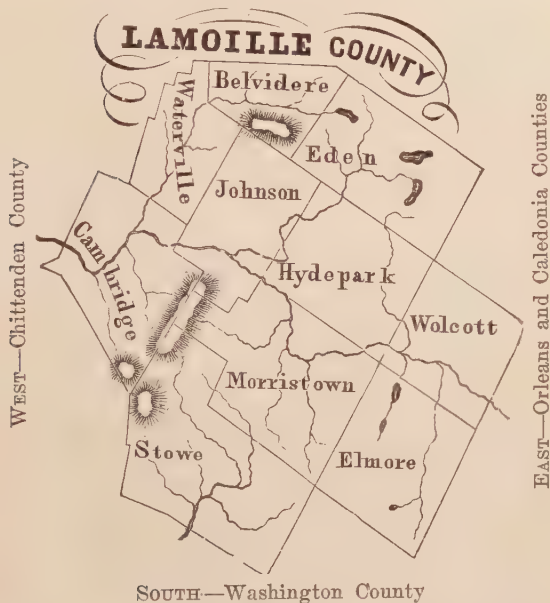
From a photograph taken by State Geologist



Stowe Memorial Building

LAMOILLE

NORTH—Franklin and Orleans Counties



SOUTH—Washington County

Bounded: North by Franklin and Orleans counties, east by Orleans and Caledonia counties, south by Washington county, and west by Chittenden county. County seat, Hyde Park. Number of towns, ten. Population, 11,858. Important towns and villages: Morrisville, Stowe, Cambridge, Johnson, Hyde Park, Wolcott, Eden and Jeffersonville.

Incorporated in 1835; first court held in 1837. The first settlement was in Cambridge in 1783. The next settlement was made in Johnson one year later by Mr. Samuel Eaton, from New Hampshire, who had passed through the town during the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars.

At Morrisville, Johnson and Waterville are valuable water powers. Morristown is the most populous town in the county; its municipal electric plant supplies power to various towns in the county.

An electric railway connects Stowe with Waterbury.

There are rich talc deposits at Johnson, and asbestos at Eden.



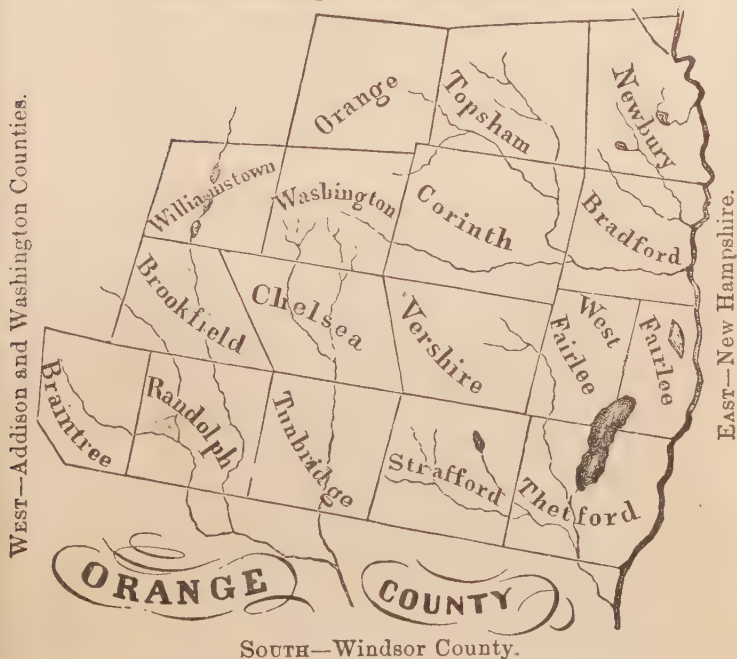
People's Academy, Morrisville

The rivers of this county are the Lamoille and its branches. The highest mountain in Vermont, Mt. Mansfield, is in this county, in the town of Stowe. A good automobile road leads to the summit. There are many ponds in the county, the most remarkable being the Lake of the Clouds on Mt. Mansfield, Elmore Pond in Elmore, and North and South Ponds in Eden.

The county ranks twelfth in population, and it was the last county in the State to organize.

ORANGE

NORTH—Washington and Caledonia Counties.



Bounded: North by Washington and Caledonia counties, east by New Hampshire, south by Windsor county, west by Addison and Washington counties. County seat, Chelsea. Number of towns, seventeen. Population, 17,279. Important towns and villages: Randolph, Newbury, Wells River, Williamstown, Bradford, Thetford, Chelsea and Topsham.

It was incorporated in 1781, and extended then from Windsor county to Canada. Newbury

was made the county seat in 1785, and Chelsea in 1796. The first settlement in the county was in Newbury in 1762. The land called the Ox Bow had long been cleared there, however, and the Indians had planted corn there nearly sixty years before.

The first courts were held in Thetford.

The legislature convened in Newbury in 1787 and 1801.



Morey Lake, Fairlee

The town of Randolph has the largest population and grand list in the county.

The State Agricultural School is located at Randolph Center, and many good schools are liberally supported in this county. There is an academy at Thetford.

The rivers are the Ompompanoosuc, the Waits and the Wells in the eastern part, and branches of the White and the Winooski rivers in the west. Fairlee lake in Fairlee and Thetford, and Morey lake in Fairlee, are the most important lakes in this county. Many summer camps are on

the shores. On Morey lake, Samuel Morey's steamboat ran in 1791, sixteen years before Fulton made his first voyage in the Clermont from New York to Albany. Tradition says that Morey's boat was sunk in the lake.

This county ranks eleventh in population, and it was organized the same year as Rutland and Windsor counties.



Randolph

ORLEANS

NORTH—Dominion of Canada.



SOUTH—Caledonia and Lamoille Counties.

1City of Newport.

Bounded: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Essex and Caledonia counties, south by Caledonia and Lamoille counties, west by Franklin and Lamoille counties. County seat, City of Newport. Number of towns and cities, nineteen. Population 23,913.

Important towns and villages, Newport, Newport City, Barton, Orleans, Derby and Derby Line, North Troy, Craftsbury and Lowell.

This county was incorporated in 1792, when only two towns now in it had been settled—Craftsbury in 1788, and Greensboro in 1789; the popula-

tion of the two towns at that time was thirty-seven persons. The first courts in the county were held in 1800. Brownington and Craftsbury were half shires. Irasburg became the county seat in 1816, and Newport in 1886.

During the War of 1812 the growth of the towns in the northern part of this county was greatly hindered. There were small forts in Derby and in Troy. In December, 1813, a British force from Canada captured and carried away from Derby supplies that had been collected for the American army.

At Derby is a soldiers' monument, erected in 1867. Derby is four miles from Newport.

The city of Newport was incorporated by Act of Legislature in 1917. It includes most of the former villages of Newport and West Derby.

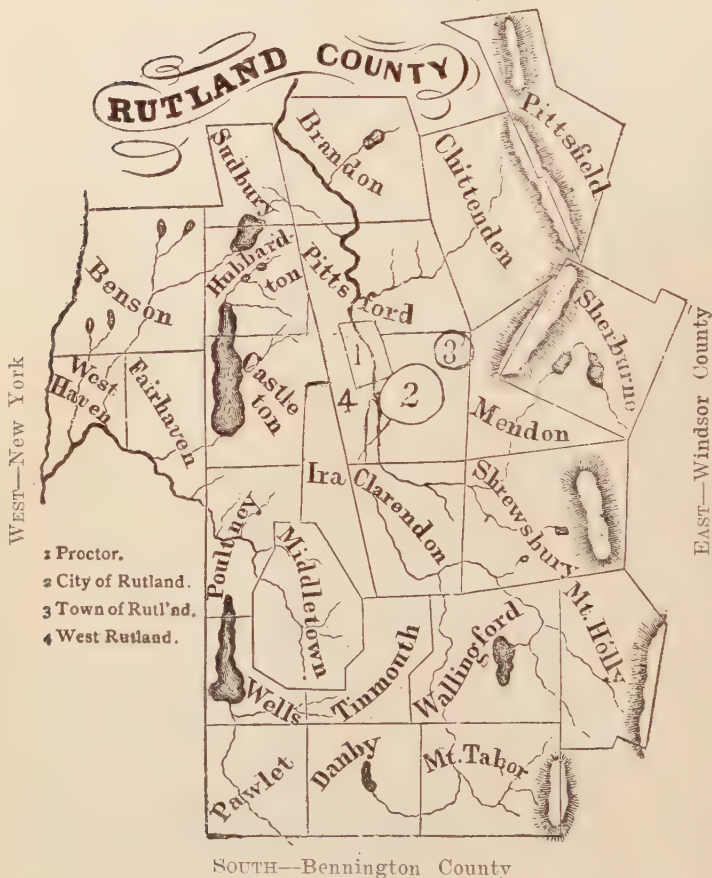
The rivers of this county are the Clyde, Barton and Black, which empty into Lake Memphremagog, and branches of the Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers. Among the lakes are Crystal Lake in Barton, Willoughby Lake in Westmore, Seymour Lake in Morgan, Caspian Lake in Greensboro. About one-third of Lake Memphremagog, a fine body of water, noted as a summer resort, is located in this county, and the remainder in Canada. Newport, Derby and Coventry border on this lake.

This county ranks eighth in population, and it was organized the same year as Franklin, Essex and Caledonia counties, 1792.



RUTLAND

NORTH—Addison County



Bounded: North by Addison county, east by Windsor county, south by Bennington county, west by New York. County seat, city of Rutland. Number of cities and towns, twenty-eight. Popu-

lation, 46,213. Important cities, towns and villages: Wallingford, Rutland, West Rutland, Brandon, Poultney, Proctor, Pittsford, Fair Haven, Castleton, Pawlet, Danby.

This county was incorporated in 1781, extending at first from Bennington county to Canada.



Troy Conference Academy, Poultney

The first courts were held in a log tavern of two rooms at Tinmouth. The first settlement in the county was made in Danby in 1765, and the first school in the United States expressly for teachers was kept there by Jacob Eddy.

At Castleton is the state teachers training school, which was the first incorporated school in the state, as Rutland County Grammar School. The chapel used by the training school was that of the Castleton Medical College in early days. The old main building burned to the **ground in** 1924 and a new one is being constructed.

Fair Haven post-office was a distributing office for towns north of it as early as 1792, and in 1796, a weekly paper was started there.

The earliest iron and nail works in the state were started by Matthew Lyon in Fair Haven,



Howe Scale Works, Rutland

in the last century. Here and at Hydeville, on the Castleton river, are falls which give valuable water power to a large number of manufacturing plants.

The Rutland Herald is the oldest newspaper in Vermont that has been published continuously. It was established in 1794, and first published daily at the time of the Civil War.

During the Revolutionary War there were important forts at Pittsford and Rutland. The greatest battle ever fought within the boundaries of Vermont was that of Hubbardton in 1777.

The city of Rutland is the greatest railroad center in the State, and has eight banks. Rutland was first in the State to use electric lights, and second to have an electric railway. Here are

large manufacturies of creamery appliances and supplies, and of patent evaporators for sugar making. The Howe Scale Company is one of the largest scale manufacturers in the United States.

Rutland was settled in 1770, and included the present towns of Rutland, West Rutland and Proctor, and the city of Rutland. The first court in Rutland was held in 1786, and the State Legislature met there in 1784, 1786, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1804.

The largest armory in the state is at Rutland, also the Vermont Prison and House of Correction for Women.

The prosperity and growth of Proctor, formerly called Sutherland Falls, are due to its great marble mills and quarries. The power for this great industry comes from falls on Otter Creek, one hundred and twenty two feet high.

West Rutland also has extensive marble quarries and mills, and Brandon, Clarendon, Danby and Pittsford are also noted for their marble.

At Wallingford, hay forks, shovels and kindred lines are manufactured in two large factories.

Stoves were made at Pittsford many years ago. The Vermont Tuberculosis Sanitarium is at Pittsford, also the Preventorium to which children go when run down in health.

Poultney, Fair Haven, Castleton, Wells and Pawlet are noted for their slate products, which find sale in all parts of the world.

Danby is one of the largest lumber-producing towns in the state.

There is a lime industry at Mt. Tabor.

Troy Conference Academy at Poultney is an old and well-conducted school.

The chief rivers of this county are the Poultney, Pawlet and Hubbardton and Otter Creek. Lake St. Catherine in Wells and Poultney and Lake Bomoseen, in Castleton and Hubbardton, are the principal lakes, and are noted summer resorts.

This county is the largest and most populous of the State.

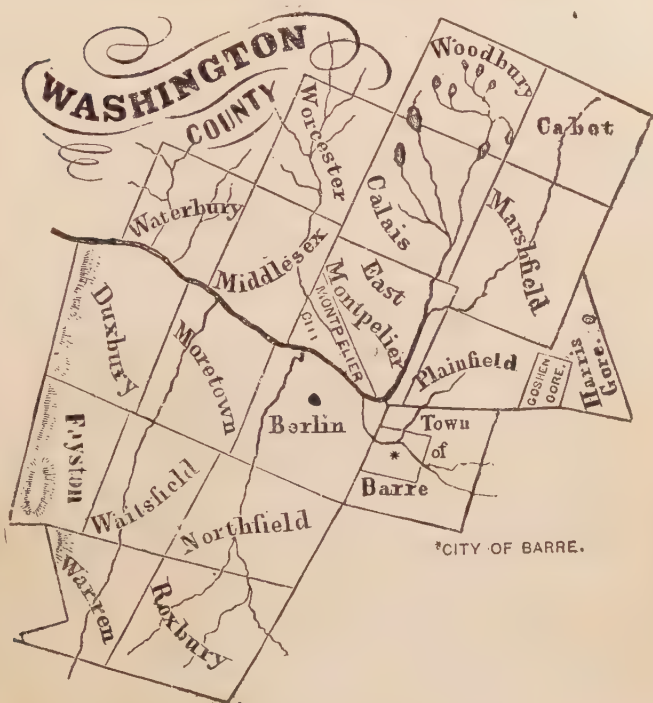


Lake Bomoseen, Rutland County

WASHINGTON

NORTH—Lamoille and Caledonia Counties

WEST—Addison and Chittenden Counties



EAST—Caledonia and Orange Counties

SOUTH—Orange and Addison Counties

Bounded: North by Lamoille and Caledonia counties, east by Caledonia and Orange counties, south by Orange and Addison counties, west by Addison and Chittenden counties. County seat, Montpelier. Number of towns and cities, twenty. Population, 38,921. Important places: Barre City and town, Montpelier, Waterbury, Northfield, Cabot, Berlin, Moretown, East Montpelier, Waitfield, Marshfield, Warren, Calais and Duxbury.

This county was incorporated in 1810, as Jefferson county and the name was changed to Washington in 1814. The first settlement was in Middlesex in 1783.

Montpelier was settled in 1786, and became the State capital in 1808. It was incorporated in



How Trout are now Raised at the State Fish Hatchery at Roxbury

1894. The legislature meets every two years at the State house in Montpelier, and the most important state officers and departments have offices there and in the State office building. The State library contains many valuable documents and relics pertaining to Vermont. The Supreme Court of Vermont also holds its general terms in Montpelier.

There are seminaries at both Montpelier and Barre.

Barre city is the largest place in the county. Its rapid growth is owing to the granite quarries worked so extensively there. Barre became a city in 1894.

Northfield is an important town, with excellent water power and slate quarries. Granite working is the principal industry. Norwich University is at Northfield.

At Waterbury the state has an asylum for the insane, with fine buildings, well located.

Berlin Pond is the largest in the county and is much visited. There are small ponds in Calais and Woodbury. The State Fish Hatchery is located at Roxbury. The rivers of the county are the Winooski and its branches.

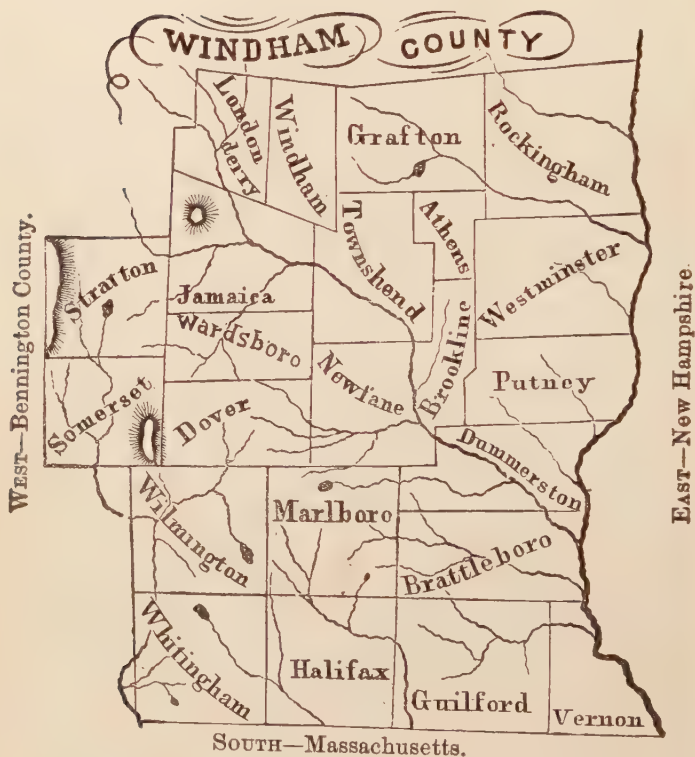
Washington is the third county in population, and was second in order of incorporation. It is the granite center of the world.



Goddard Seminary, Barre

WINDHAM

NORTH—Windsor County.



SOUTH—Massachusetts.

Bounded: North by Windsor county, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by Bennington county. County seat, Newfane. Number of towns, twenty-three. Population, 26,373. Important towns and villages: Brattleboro, Saxtons River, Wilmington, Bellows Falls, Westminster, Londonderry, Whitingham, Townshend, Putney, Newfane, Jamaica.



Bellows Falls High and Graded School



Brattleboro High and Graded School

Incorporated with present boundaries in 1781, with Westminster and Marlboro as half shires. Newfane, which is about at the center of the county, was made the county seat in 1787: a court house and a jail were built on Newfane Hill and remained until 1824, when the shire was removed to the valley village which is now Newfane, then called Fayetteville. From 1778 to 1781, this county had formed a part of Cumberland county, which extended from Massachusetts to Canada and from the Connecticut river to the Green Mountains. Westminster and Newbury were half-shire towns of Cumberland county. The first settlement in the state was at Vernon, in this county in 1690.

The town of Dummerston, formerly Fullum, was among the first to oppose British rule: at Westminster occurred the Westminster massacre, and here in 1777, the New Hampshire Grants were declared to be an independent state. Guilford was settled in 1764, and from 1791 to 1800 was the most populous town in Vermont.

At Brattleboro is the Brattleboro Retreat, one of the earliest institutions in the country for the care of the insane. There is also a school, the Austine Institute, to which the State sends its deaf children. Organs are made in Brattleboro. Nearby is the site of old Fort Dummer, built in 1724 to defend the settlers from the Indians.

The International Paper Company have the largest paper mills in the state, at Bellows Falls.

Saxtons River is the seat of Vermont Academy, which has recently been reopened. The Kurn Hattin Homes take care of a number of boys and girls, at Westminster and Saxtons River.

The rivers of Windham county are the Deerfield, the West, the Saxtons and the Williams rivers. There are but few natural ponds in this county. Raponda Lake, in Wilmington, is the best known.

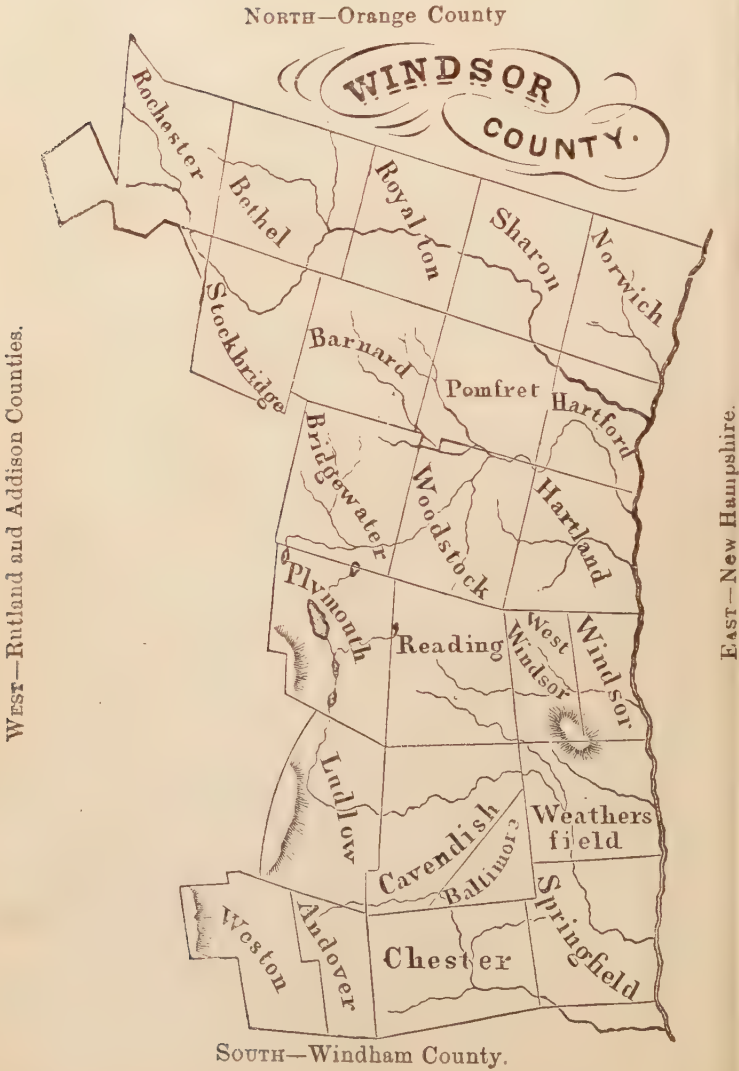
The New England Power Company has a huge project in the county. At Somerset a large storage reservoir has been formed by damming the Deerfield river, and farther down, at Whitingham, is the largest earth dam in the world except in the Panama Canal. Nepco, the artificial lake formed by the dam, is one of the largest lakes in the State. Electric power is transmitted from Whitingham to Millbury, Mass., and used in many cities. Vernon also has a large power plant.

This county ranks sixth in population, and it was organized the same year as Bennington county.



Vermont Academy Buildings, Saxtons River

WINDSOR



Bounded: North by Orange county, east by New Hampshire, south by Windham county, west by Rutland and Addison counties. County seat, Woodstock. Number of towns, twenty-four. Population, 36,984. Important towns and villages: Springfield, Hartford and White River Junction, Windsor, Ludlow, Woodstock, Bethel, Chester, Royalton, Rochester, Cavendish, Hartland, Norwich, Weathersfield.



Silver Lake, Barnard

Incorporated in 1781, with Windsor, which was settled in 1764, for county seat. Woodstock became county seat in 1788. It is a beautiful town and a favorite summer resort.

Settlements under New Hampshire Grants were made in Springfield, Hartland and Hartford as early as 1763, and a few people who had no grant or deed of land had settled in Springfield in 1753.



Woodstock Village Square



South Royalton High School

The Convention of the New Hampshire Grants that changed the name of the State from New Connecticut to Vermont met at Windsor in June, 1777. The first constitution of Vermont was adopted there in July, 1777, and the government of the State was organized there March 12, 1778.

The oldest established newspaper in the state, the Vermont Journal, which began publication at Windsor in 1783, is still published. There was a short time when it was not issued. The Vermont State Prison for men is at Windsor, and there is considerable manufacturing in that town.



Wilder, on the Connecticut River

Many years ago a Quaker by the name of Tyson had a furnace at Plymouth for working iron ore and made iron there for years. The place became known as Tyson Furnace. Plymouth is the old home of Calvin Coolidge, who became president on the death of Warren G. Harding in 1923.

The first passenger train in Vermont on a steam railway was run from White River Junction to Bethel, June 26, 1848.

Crackers are manufactured at White River Junction and woolen goods at Hartford, Quechee, Dewey's mills and Bridgewater, all on the Otta-quechee.

Granite is quarried at Bethel.

At Amsden, in the town of Weathersfield, are gray lime works, the products of which are shipped all over the country. Talc is also quarried at Cavendish and Rochester.

Springfield is a large manufacturing town connected with the railroad by trolley.



Black River Academy, Ludlow

Black River Academy is at Ludlow.

The chief rivers of this county are the Black, Ottaquechee and White. The principal lakes are Silver Lake in Barnard, and the Plymouth Ponds.

This county ranks fourth in population; only Rutland, Chittenden and Washington counties exceeding it. It was organized the same year as Rutland and Orange counties, 1781.



Barton Flume

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT VERMONT

When and by whom was Vermont first explored?

When and where was the first fort built in Vermont?

What attracted settlers to the state?

When and where was the first settlement in Vermont?

Who were the Green Mountain Boys?

When and where was the Constitution of Vermont adopted?

When and where was the government of Vermont first organized under the Constitution?

Who was the first governor of Vermont? Who is the present governor?

When was Vermont admitted to the Union?

How many postoffices had Vermont when admitted to the Union? How many postoffices then in the United States? How many in Vermont now?

How long was Vermont an independent state before her admission to the union?

Who built the first steamboat seen in Vermont? On what lake was it placed?

When was the first steamboat placed on Lake Champlain?

When did Montpelier become the capital of the State?

When was the first telegraph line opened in Vermont?

When was the first railroad passenger train run in Vermont?

Tell about the old Schools, Churches, Homes.

When and where was the county in which you live first settled?

Who were Ethan Allen and Seth Warner? In what war were they leaders?

What do you know of Ira Allen? Richard Wallace? Benjamin Everest? Who was Dr. Jonas Fay?

What did Judge Theophilus Harrington say that made him famous?

What part did Vermont take in the Civil War?

Bound the state of Vermont. Bound the county you live in; the town you live in.

What makes Vermont seem smaller than in 1791?

How many towns in the county you live in? What is the county seat?

How many counties in Vermont? How many towns?

What is the population of your town? Of your county? Of Vermont? What county of Vermont has the largest population? What the smallest?

How many cities in Vermont? Name them.

How many colleges in Vermont? Where are they?

Where and when does the Vermont Legislature meet?

Where are the State Prisons for men and for women?

Where is the State Asylum for the Insane? The Vermont Industrial School? The Soldiers' Home? The School for Feeble-Minded Children? The Austine Institution?

Name the longest river wholly in Vermont.

Name the three largest lakes wholly in Vermont.

Name ten Vermont rivers emptying into the Connecticut river; name three rivers emptying into Lake Memphremagog; name five rivers emptying into Lake Champlain; name two rivers emptying into the Hudson river.

Name the five highest mountains in Vermont: Give the height of each and name the town or towns in which each is. Where would you go to take the Green Mountain Trail?

Name any rivers passing through your town; name the lakes or ponds near your town; name the mountains in sight from your town.

Can you name successful Vermonters in every line mentioned in Chapter XXI?

Which would you like to emulate?

What industries lead in Vermont?

What are the large and valuable crops?

HEIGHTS OF VERMONT MOUNTAINS

(From Report of Vermont State Geologist)

West of Main Range	Main Range	East of Main Range
Feet	Feet	Feet
Buck 927	Jay 3,861	Monadnock ... 3,025
Herrick 2,727	Mansfield Chin 4,406	Mount Pisgah 3,800
Mount Equinox 3,816	Camel's Hump 4,083	Burke 3,500
Mt. Anthony... 2,345	Lincoln 4,078	Mt. Ascutney 3,320
	Pico 3,967	
	Killington 4,221	
	Bromley 3,260	
	Stratton 3,859	
	Haystack 3,462	

Elevation of Lake Champlain 96 feet.

AREAS OF VERMONT LAKES AND PONDS

(From report of State Fish and Game Commissioner)

Tributary to the Connecticut River

	Acres
Fairlee Lake	1,700
Morey Lake	1,300
Groton Pond	1,540
Joe's Pond	1,000
Maidstone Lake	1,000

Tributary to Lake Champlain

Caspian Lake	1,900
Chittenden Pond	800
Lake Carmi	1,800
Fairfield Lake	900
Lake Dunmore	990
Lake Bomoseen	2,450
Lake St. Catherine	930

Tributary to the St. Francis River (A) Through the Coaticook River

	Acres
Great Averill Pond	1,200
Little Averill Pond	800

(B) Through Lake Memphremagog

Willoughby Lake	2,275
Crystal Lake	800
Island Pond	1,500
Seymour Lake	3,200

Nepco Lake	2,200
Norton Pond	900

PART III

ELEMENTS OF

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VERMONT

NOTES

for

TALKS WITH THE PUPILS



Mt. Pisgah, from a Country Road

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VERMONT

CHAPTER I

WHAT GOVERNMENT IS

1. DEFINITION. All that is necessary to a government is a set of laws or rules, and officers to enforce them. Children are governed by their parents while they are members of the family, and by their teachers at school. This is especially necessary before the child is old enough to decide for himself; but he can never grow old enough to be under no government at all.

All good government is founded on unchanging principles of right and wrong, known as the moral law, and first expressed in the Ten Commandments. The details of the laws depend on the necessities of the particular organization that forms them; the principles are always the same.

2. DEPARTMENTS. There are three sides to every government: the legislative, which makes the laws; the executive, which carries them out; the judicial, which punishes the disobedient, and settles disputes. These powers might be all bestowed on one person or group of persons, but in the American form of government they are each assigned to special officers.

3. VARIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES. We are responsible first of all to the law of God, or the moral law; under that, to the government of our country; our State; our village, town, or city.

CHAPTER II

THE TOWN

1. WHY ORGANIZED. It would be impossible for one set of officers to attend to all the details of governing the people of the whole nation or even of the whole State, to collect all the taxes, for instance; to build and care for all the roads; to care properly for all the poor people in the different towns; and to provide schools for all the children, in the most convenient places. Therefore the towns are organized, within the state, under charter from the State and with authority to do just these and similar things for their own people. A town cannot make laws contrary to those of the State, nor can the State make laws contrary to those of the nation, but many things are decided in the town which do not greatly affect the rest of the state; and likewise in the state, in matters which are not of concern to the nation.

2. TOWN MEETING. At town meeting the first Tuesday in March of every year reports of the work done are brought in by the officers who have served the town the year preceding. Town officers are elected. Taxes are voted, for schools, highways, and general purposes. Other business may be done, for instance, to arrange for the sprinkling of streets, for the maintaining of the library, the cemetery, perhaps a town band. In order that all interested in any special matter may be pre-

NOTE TO THE TEACHER—A thorough understanding of town government is all that can be attempted in most primary schools. Knowledge of the town may be made the basis, however, for talks on the county, the state, and the nation, guided by the outlines in Chapter III. Teachers will find material for this study, and a fuller treatment of the town, in the new edition of Conant's Vermont.

sent, a notice or warning is posted before the town meeting. The moderator presides at town meetings.

Special town meetings are called when necessary, at the request of six voters.

3. OFFICERS. Officers may be elected to attend to any work in the town. The principal town officers are as follows:

The *Clerk*, who keeps a record of all business done by the town, in both regular and special meetings; records the deeds which are made out when real estate is sold; and keeps a record of all births, marriages, and deaths. These are his principal duties.

The *Treasurer*, who takes charge of all the money belonging to the town, paying it out only on the order of the proper officers.

The *Auditors*, who check up his accounts, and those of other officers handling money.

The *Selectmen*, who have general supervision over the affairs of the town. They call meetings not otherwise provided for, assess the highway tax and lay out roads, and arrange for the performance of duties not assigned to any particular officer. They may fill any vacancy in town offices until a new election.

The *Constable*, who keeps the peace of the town, making arrests if necessary. He also warns and presides at Freemen's Meeting and Presidential election. If there is no special *Tax Collector*, he acts as collector of taxes not paid directly to the treasurer.

The *Listers*, who decide on the value of all the property in the town so that taxes may be fairly levied.

The *Overseer of the Poor*, who provides for the poor of the town at the town's expense. If there is a poor farm he is in charge of it.

The *School Directors*, who employ the teachers and the *Superintendent of Schools*, buy books and other supplies for the schools, and have general charge of the school property and of school management.

The *Road Commissioners*, who build and repair roads and keep the roads in as good condition as possible.

The *Town Grand Juror*, who sees that offenses against the law are brought to the justice courts for trial.

4. TAXES. For the building and repairing of roads, school-houses and public buildings, the care of the poor, and the payment of officers, and for many other purposes as need arises, money is needed, and must be paid by the townspeople. In order that all should pay their share, the taxes are laid as fairly as possible in proportion to the property owned; otherwise the poor man might have to pay all he had, while the rich man paid much less than he could afford.

In order that the children of small and poor towns may have a better chance for education, State aid is given out under certain conditions. The rent of the school lands is another source of income for the schools.

The towns are also helped by the State in the establishment and maintenance of roads.

5. THE VOTERS. Every person in the town, born in the United States, or made a citizen by naturalization, may vote in the town where he lives as soon as he reaches the age of twenty-one.

It is his duty to do so, as otherwise the affairs of the town will not be carried on according to the will of the people. Women have the same right to vote as men and the same duty.

In order to vote the citizen must make sure his town taxes are paid, and that his name is on the check list of voters.

THE VILLAGE AND CITY

6. **THE VILLAGE.** Vermont contains 243 towns, three of them unorganized, eight cities, and five gores; so allotted that they fill the State. The town is a definitely bounded district, within which is the village, which is the more thickly-settled portion of the town. Sometimes a town contains more than one village.

The village is incorporated and governed according to a charter granted by the State or by the provisions of other statutes. As the farming portions of the town do not share in the benefit of the village lighting, water supply, streets, schools, and the like, there is a special village tax which they do not have to pay.

7. **THE CITY.** When the town has grown too large for economical management as a town, a city charter may be secured from the state, and a form of government adopted which is suitable to the larger body of people.

The city is generally divided into wards for convenience in voting. The charter provides whether the aldermen who form the City Council shall be elected by wards or by all the people of the city. Their powers are also outlined somewhat

by the City Charter, but they are similar to those of the town selectmen. The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the city, and usually presides over the Council. School Commissioners also are elected; by wards, if the charter so provides, or by all the voters of the city.

The clerk, treasurer, auditors, overseer of the poor, tax collector, and health officer have similar duties to those in the town; the assessors take the place of the town listers, and the city attorney of the town agent; the chief of police and his assistants perform the duties of a constable, except that they never collect taxes.

The municipal and city courts are presided over by a judge appointed by the governor of the State, except that in Vergennes the court consists of the mayor and two aldermen. That city was the first chartered in the State.

CHAPTER III

THE COUNTY, STATE AND NATION

1. OFFICERS.—The principal county officers are: Sheriff, and deputies, State's attorney, two assistant judges of the county court and a judge of probate (two where the county is divided into two probate districts), elected by the freemen of the county (which means the voters), a clerk and a treasurer, appointed by the judges of the county court.

The principal State officers are: Governor, Lieutenant-governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor of Accounts, Attorney General, elected by the freemen of the State; Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Judges, chosen by the General Assembly.

A few of the most important United States officers are: President and Vice-President, Secretaries of the Treasury, the Navy, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, etc. The Postmaster-general, postmasters, railway postal clerks, mail carriers, etc., carry on the important business of the postal service.

2. LEGISLATURES.—The State legislature, also called the General Assembly, makes the State laws, or may repeal them when in its judgment they are no longer desirable. The governor's signature is necessary to make a law effective, except that it may be passed by a two-thirds vote over the governor's veto.

The Legislature is made up of a House of Representatives, whose members are elected, one from each organized town and city; and a Senate,

which at present consists of thirty members, elected by the different counties according to population.

The United States Congress, composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate, makes the laws for the whole country.

Vermont sends two representatives to Congress and two senators.

3. COURTS.—There are many disputes about what the law is and how it is to be applied. Men called justices or judges are chosen to settle these disputes. When they meet to hear and decide disputes they are said to hold court.

In Vermont we have six Superior Judges and five Judges of the Supreme Court, who are elected by the legislature. The Supreme Court meets at Montpelier five times a year, besides special meetings in Rutland, Brattleboro and St. Johnsbury.

We also have a county court in each county presided over by one of the Superior Judges, and two assistant judges, elected by the people of the county.

The court of Chancery meets on the same day as the county court, with the Superior Judge as Chancellor. Justice courts are held by justices of the peace, who are elected at freemen's meeting and commissioned by the governor. They may handle small matters in the small towns, but cases are usually taken instead to the nearest Municipal or City Court in the county.

Probate courts are presided over by a judge of probate, elected by the people of the probate district. Wills are settled in the Probate Court and children are adopted by their authority.

The Court of Claims, whose judges are elected by the General Assembly, decides in case of dispute over bills rendered against the State.

4. TAXES.—The city, the town, the county, the State, the United States, collect taxes and spend them for the benefit of the people.

The town tax rate is voted by the people of the town in town meeting according to the amount of money needed. Taxes are assessed by the selectmen, as the law directs. They are collected by the town tax collector and paid into the town treasury, or may be paid direct to the Treasurer, if the town so votes.

City taxes are voted by the Board of Aldermen and paid to the City Treasurer, or collected as town taxes are.

County taxes are voted by the State legislature, or are assessed by the assistant judges. These taxes are usually paid to the county treasurer by the town treasurers, on the order of the selectmen, and the sum paid is collected for the town treasury as a part of the town tax.

The Legislature also votes a State tax, which is paid to the State treasurer by the towns and collected as in the case of the county tax. There is a special tax for the support of highways and schools.

The State also lays a tax on certain corporations, inheritances and national bank deposits, and some others.

The United States now taxes its citizens according to their incomes, beginning at \$5000; but the larger part of the income of the Government comes from duties paid for the privilege of bringing in articles from foreign countries and from taxes on certain manufactures.

QUESTIONS ON GOVERNMENT

1. SCHOOLS. Who engaged the teacher? Give the name of the person, and the name of the office that person holds. Who bought the wood for the school stove? Who paid for it? Who pays the teacher? Give the name of the person who pays. Name the office of the person who pays. How did this person come to hold the office? Where did he get the money he used to pay the teacher? To pay for the fuel? Whose school house is this?

2. ROADS. If you were to ride by automobile to the next village, which way would you go? Would you drive through the fields? Why not? Where would you drive? Who takes care of the roads? Name of the person? Name of the office of the person? How came this person to have this office? What officer pays for taking care of the roads? Name of the person? Name of the office? Whose money is used for taking care of the roads?

3. THE TOWN. The town chooses certain persons as officers to attend to its business. Who are they in your town? What do they have to do? What town business do you think is most important? What does it cost the town for schools? How much is that for each pupil each year? What does it cost the town for roads?

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—If your school is within an incorporated school district, let the exercise in No. 1 lead to questions on the school district and its officers, and to what a school district is. The questions here are of course only suggestions.

4. THE COUNTY. The county is made up of the people of the several towns in it. How many towns in your county? How many counties in Vermont? How many towns in the whole State?

5. THE STATE. There is a school register in the teacher's desk; records are kept in it. Who prepared the register? Give the person's name: the name of his office. What State officer paid for the school register? Name of the person? Name of the person's office? How came these persons to have their offices? Whose money was used to pay for the school register?

What other State officers can you name? What other matters does the State attend to besides schools? What State institutions can you name? What kind of people live in them?

6. THE UNITED STATES. When the teacher wanted an educational paper, she wrote a letter, enclosed some money and directed the letter to the publisher. Who made the money she used and why is it worth anything? Who made the stamp she put on the envelope?

Who received the letter at the postoffice? Name of the person? Office of the person? Who carried the letter to the publisher, and who brought the paper to the teacher?

What other United States officers outside of the postal service? Names? Who makes the United States laws? Who enforces them? How are we protected from those who disobey them?

THE HILLS OF OLD VERMONT

DANIEL L. CADY

The "native" hills of Old Vermont
Are 'bout as good as hills can be;
They kindly met my opening eyes,
I hope they'll be the last I see;
When folks get back from 'round the world
They fill a large and long-felt want—
There's nothing neater on the map
Than these old hills of Old Vermont.

They're not too green, they're not too gray
They're not too high or dry or small;
They're awful pretty in the Spring,
But prettier in the fiery Fall;
And they're so smooth that folks can farm
Clear up to snow-line, if they want,
Which isn't true of any hills
In any state except Vermont.

If this were some big level state
We'd have the bitter with the sweet;
There'd be no skating ice, perhaps,
Or no sweet butternuts to eat;
Our marble, too, might be soft coal,
And lots of workmen come to want;
I think we'd better let 'em stand,
The solid hills of Old Vermont.





j974.3

MRL

Conant, Edward

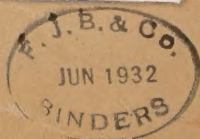
Vermont Historical reader

GAYLORD M

VERMONT DEPT. OF LIBRARIES



0 00 01 0455605 5



MRL



